APRIL.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,589—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1889.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THIS LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOTEL commands an unrivalled VIEW of the HARBOUR, and is open to the breeze on all sides. It has excellent accommodation for Families and Bachelors. The Culinary arrangements are in charge of a first-class FRENCH CHEF.

Within easy reach of the principal Public Buildings and Clubs, and close to the Apollo Bunder.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th Apr.
BL KAISER-I-HIND	1029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,
BL GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th ,,
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	17th ,,
				Tuesday.
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	21st ,,
BL CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	28th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	4th June.
BL ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	11th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	18th ,,
BL SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	25th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

In addition to the above, the following special steamer will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Webber	30th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

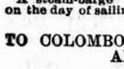
Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	11th Apr.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	25th ,,
ROHILLA	3511	600	R. Hasclwood	9th May
COROMANDEL	4199	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves or China and Japan direct, every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st April, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Apr. '89.	29th May 1889
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th May '89.	10th June ,,
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July ,,
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June '89.	20th July ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *vid* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

TEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 7th May, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 8th April, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	5th May.
*b*POSEIDON	S. Morsa	4,600	650	25th May.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	5th June.

b This steamer will not call at Brindisi.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

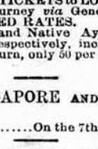
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

The s. s. "IMPERATOR" will leave for Colombo on the 14th April connecting there with the s. s. "MEDEA" for Penang, Singapore and Hongkong.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th April, 1889.



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th April, 1889, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Esplanade Road.

A LIFE POLICY.

For Rs. 10,000

May be effected at the following rates with the

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Per Month.

At age	25	Rs. 24-7-9
,, ,,	30	,, 26-9-9
,, ,,	35	,, 29-4-9
,, ,,	40	,, 32-6-4

KILLICK, NIXON, & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th April, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,552 tons, at 11 a.m., on 14th April, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 18th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 17th April, at 9 a.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 7th May.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 13th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th April, 1889. Agents.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *vid* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
Bancoora	3,000	On or about 30th May 1889

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 11th April, 1889.

THE MEDICAL FORMULÆ OF THE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY HOSPITAL,
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Medical Men supplied with Drugs, Chemicals and Preparations, at the lowest rates with strict regard to quality.

Rs. 2 per Copy. Obtainable of

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WATERBURY WATCHES.

New styles arriving. Old style reduced in price.

SERIES "E"—OR LONG WIND. Owing to a large expenditure on plant, which increases the daily output, these watches can now be retailed at Rs. 2 less than formerly.

Rs. 6-8

SERIES "J"—IMPROVED GENT'S WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Seconds hand, Jewelled, Gilt three-quarter plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, quick-train visible movement, duplex escapement.

Rs. 13-0 Rs 13-0

The finest watch ever produced for the money.

SERIES "L"—SMALL SIZED LADIES' WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Jewelled, Quick train, Gilt ¾ plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, visible movement, duplex escapement.

Rs. 13-0 Rs. 13-0

A good timekeeper, attractive appearance, sure to please.

The reputation already gained for Waterbury Watches will be sufficient to assure intending purchasers that those of new make are all they are stated to be.

All watches are guaranteed for two years.

Series "J" and Series "L" will be ready for issue on the 15th April. Orders should be sent at once so as to secure early delivery. Series "E" supplied by return of post at reduced rate.

Address orders to

WATERBURY,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR ALLAHABAD,
OR TO SOUNDY AND CO., LD.
Trade terms on application.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES — HEAD & SONS, COACH-BUILDERS. — TO ORDER AND REPAIRS

LONDON, Gloucester Road, Steam Works, CHERTSEY.
Queen's Road, BOMBAY, Opposite Churney Road Crossing.

The only practical European Carriage-builder in Bombay.

English-made Carriages in Stock at exceptionally low rates.

BREADALBANE
CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY

£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE,

Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.

Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.

Wholesale Agents: F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY!
GASSNER DRY CELL.

WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.

Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.

No Chemicals! No Liquids!
No Drying! No Corroding! No Creeping!
No Glass! Nor Porous Cell! No Smell!
Always Ready for Immediate Use!
Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Importers.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.
EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.

ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

HEART-LABELLED OLD COGNAC BRANDY
Rs. 37 per dozen.

Celebrated for its Fine Bouquet and Delicate Flavour.
Of Great Age and Guaranteed Purity.
It possesses all the Characteristics of a Superior Cognac, fully matured by age.
Is a Great Favourite with the Public.
Has taken rank with the Best Brands.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY
Rs. 24 per doz.

Has met with Great Approval.
Many Testimonials have been received as to its Superior Quality.
It is now supplied to a Large Number of Messes and Clubs.
The production of one of the Oldest and Largest Distilleries in the Highlands.
Has a Fine, Full, Mellow Flavour, and an Agreeable Odour.
The Whisky for Connoisseurs.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SAFE, SIMPLE, STABLE, SUCCESSFUL.

KEMP'S IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

Good Jamaica Sarsaparilla is one of the most valuable Alteratives and Tonics known. For all diseases arising from impurity of the BLOOD, such as Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, Scrofula, &c., it has no equal. Having been known and tried since the 16th century, its grand qualities as a perfect BLOOD PURIFIER are too well assured to need more publicity.

The value of Sarsaparilla is enhanced fifty-fold by a scientific and exact admixture with other Blood Tonics; foremost amongst which stands IODINE, one of the most widely diffused of elementary bodies.

Our Iodized Sarsaparilla is strongly recommended in Chronic Gout, Rheumatism, &c., but especial virtues are claimed for it in constitutional disease. The most eminent authorities give their votes in its favour for this, no matter what its origin.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.,

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is superintended by a First-class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
Spun Silk, Cream-Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn Tennis, well shrunk.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Plain, Fancy wove Flannels.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Ceylon Flannel, Shrinkless.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

DIAMONDS.

WE are glad to have the opportunity in these days of Low Exchange of informing the Public that we have just procured, direct from the Mines, a magnificent Assortment of the above, justly named

THE QUEEN OF GEMS.

They are purely white, perfectly cut, and of intense brilliancy, and having obtained them at very favourable Prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which, we believe, has not been touched for years. For instance, we can now supply a Single Stone White and Perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-carat Gold, for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 100 only.

All Stones are set on the Premises by our Workmen under European Supervision, and we can furnish Estimates and Designs for any description of Diamond Jewellery, no matter how intricate and elaborate.

We have many Pairs of Grand Large Stones suitable for Solitaire Boutons, &c., and can also supply a Pair of Choice Boutons as low as Rs. 80.

An Inspection is invited, and we ask intending Purchasers to compare our Prices before investing.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Clock Tower. AND POONA, 11, Staff Lines, Opposite Napier Hotel.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &C.,
OF BOMBAY AND POONA.

SEND their WATCHES, at their risk, for their net value by V. P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. MARCKS personally from their enormous stock are the following :—

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring :—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, good value, goes well, Keyless, Crystal face	15
The Keyless Lever, medium size Watch do. do.	22
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, a durable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case	420

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road. POONA, 1, East Street.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES
(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.
PORTS 6 ,, ,, Hooper Brothers, Oporto. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case.
SHERRIES 6 ,, ,, Manuel Gazteiu e Yriarte, Cadiz. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per doz. quarts.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

PERAMBULATORS
Just Received, best Quality only.
PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Limited,
Bombay and Poona.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY.

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.

SPECIAL TERMS TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

EDINA WHISKY.

A BLEND of the FINEST HIGHLAND WHISKIES, possesses a RICH AROMA and FLAVOUR, and a SOFTNESS acquired by age.

Per dozen, Rs. 25-8.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co. LD.
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

THIS important Department is under the immediate supervision of a thorough experienced Bootmaker from a First class West End House. All ORDERS for REGULATION, HUNTING, NEWMARKET, POLO, RACING, DRESS and UNDRESS WELLINGTON BOOTS will be executed in the latest style and best West-end finish. Correct cut and accurate fit guaranteed.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying forty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Cheteau d' Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK, & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith., N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, a desirable BUNGALOW, well adapted for a Parsee family, in Grant Road. A minute's walk from the B. B. and C. I. Railway and Tram at the door. Rent only Rs. 55. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

FOR SALE.

THE COTTACHI MALAY COFFEE ESTATE, comprising 50 acres of 4-year-old coffee, 25 acres 1-year-old, and 25 acres forest, land has a pucca cattle shed and set of cooly lines. The Estate is situated about 6 miles from the town of Virarajendrapet, in S. Coorg. Price Rs. 18,000. The coming Crop is estimated at 6 tons. Apply to

A. JOHNSTON,
Virarajendrapet, Coorg.

HURJEEMULL & Co.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.

DEALERS in Diamond, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Shawls, Silks, Curiosities, Embroidery Work, Rampore Chudders, &c., &c.

Inspection invited. Price-lists free by post.

Address :—Rampart Row and Meadow Street, Bombay.

NOW READY!
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.
POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

THE attention of Jurymen is directed to the PRELIMINARY JURY LISTS, published in the "Government Gazette" of the 11th instant.

Suggestions for Alterations or Corrections should be sent in writing to the Clerk of the Crown or to the Undersigned before the 16th instant.

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR YAJNIK,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office, Bombay, 11th April, 1889.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director, & Sole Proprietor.....MR. H. STANLEY.
HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY.
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THOSE GRAND ARTISTES,
MISS GRACIE PLAISTED
AND
MR. CHARLES HARDING,
Who will appear
TO-NIGHT FOR THE LAST TIME
By Request and under Distinguished Patronage.
IN LA SOMNAMBULA.
SATURDAY.
"GIROFLE-GIROFLA."
PRICES AS USUAL.
Navy, Military, and Volunteers in Uniform Half Price to Pit and Stalls only.
Box Office at SOUNDY'S Music Warehouse.
Doors Open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m.
Look out for GOOD FRIDAY.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of MR. BALWANT BALKRISHNA KAMAT, in our Firm, has CEASED from the 18th January last.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.

32, Apollo House, Fort, Bombay, 11th April, 1889.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 60 (Sixty) for Whole Share and Rs. 30 (Thirty) for Half-share for the Half-year ending 31st December 1888, free of Income Tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 15th instant, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., at the Company's Office, No. 2 Tamarind Lane, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 8th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th April, 1889.

OLD-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS FOR SALE.
OWNER RETIRING.

THE Amalgamated Businesses of a Chemist, Druggist, Aerated Waters Manufacturer, and Fancy Goods Dealer; Wine, Spirit, Beer, and Cigar Merchant, Auctioneer, Commission Agent, and House and Estate Agent, to be sold as a Going Concern.

It is a High-class profitable business, with well fitted Shops and good Stock, offers exceptional advantages to a competent man, and is situated in an unrivalled climate.

Vendor will deal liberally with an immediate purchaser.

Full particulars supplied to bona-fide applicants.

Address: "CAMPHOR," at the Office of the "Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore, Punjab.

BASEL MISSION (BALMATHA) CLOTHS.

MANY of the choicest Patterns of the Hand-made "MISSION" CLOTHS are imitated by Foreign Manufacturers and sold by Dealers here, of which fact intending Purchasers will do well to take a note. The GENUINE "MISSION" CLOTHS can be had, Retail and Wholesale, from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1879 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1879 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
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OF ALL SHAPES AND SIZES,
CHEAVIN'S
COMPRESSED CHARCOAL.
PATENT CARBON BLOCK.
TIN CHARCOAL.
GLASS WITH CHARCOAL.
BOTTLE FILTERS.
POCKET FILTERS.
WATER COOJAS.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

A QUARTERLY SUBSCRIPTION of Rs. 30, or a Yearly Subscription of Rs. 110, will entitle a Mofussil Subscriber to OWNERSHIP of Six English Weeklies and Four Periodicals, which will be posted from Bombay in the following order:—

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On Monday.....one Six-pence Newspaper.
On Tuesday.....one Do. Do. (Illustrated.)
On Wednesday one Six-pence Newspaper.
On Thursday ...one Do. Do. (Illustrated.)
On Friday .....one Six-pence Newspaper.
On Saturday ...one do. do. (Illustrated.)

WEEKLY POST.

First Saturday ...one Shilling Periodical.
Second Saturday...one Two-shilling Periodical.
Third Saturday...one Shilling Periodical.
Fourth Saturday...one Half-crown Periodical.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, AND REVIEWS FOR SELECTION.

SIX-PENCE NEWSPAPERS.

British Medical Journal.	Overland Mail.
Engineer.	Lancet.
Engineering.	Saturday Review.
Field.	St. James's Budget.
Home News.	Truth.
World.	Vanity Fair.

SIX-PENCE NEWSPAPERS (Illustrated).

Graphic.	Pictorial World.
Illustrated London News.	Sporting News.

SHILLING PERIODICALS.

Birmingham Medical Journal.	Macmillan's Magazine.
Harper's Monthly Magazine.	Young Ladies' Journal.
	Merry England.

TWO-SHILLING PERIODICALS.

Dublin Medical Journal.	Glasgow Medical Journal.
Edinburgh Medical Journal.	Practitioner.

HALF-CROWN PERIODICALS.

Contemporary Review.	National Review.
Fortnightly Review.	Nineteenth Century.

N. B.—A Subscriber has the option of taking three weeklies and two periodicals and pay half the subscription if six Weeklies and four Periodicals are too many; but then the Weeklies will be posted every second day and the periodicals fortnightly.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IF any of the European Gentlemen who were driving over Queen's Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March last, at about 7 p.m., when two carriages, driven in opposite directions, clashed and the HORSE of one of the carriages DIED, will kindly COMMUNICATE with the Undersigned as soon as convenient, the Undersigned will be much obliged.—Dated this 12th day of April 1889.

NANU & HORMASJEE, Solicitors,
29, Meadow Street.

THE KANKESHWAR SPINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at an ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above-named Company, duly convened and held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, on the 8th day of April 1889, the following Extraordinary Resolutions were duly passed:—

1. "That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its Liabilities continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the Company be wound up.

2. That Messrs. DHUNJIBHAI RUTTONJEE TAMBUWALLA and NANABHAI BURJORJEE SUCKLATWALLA be and they are hereby appointed liquidators of the Company at a remuneration to the latter of Rupees Three Hundred for the whole Liquidation, the former having agreed to act without remuneration.

3. That all the powers vested in the Liquidators under Sections 201 and 202 of the Indian Companies Act 1882 may be exercised by each Liquidator separately.—Dated this 11th day of April, 1889.

PESTANJEE & RUSTIM,
Attorneys for the Liquidators.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs JOHN DICKINSON and Co. London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ARTICLE CUT COPRA in Bags, will be TESTED for TONNAGE, on TUESDAY, the 16th April, 1889, at 4 p.m., at the Godowns of Messrs. Hall Brothers, Carnac Bunder, when the attendance of those interested is invited.

By Order of the Committee
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 8th April, 1889.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of 10 Annas per Share, free of income tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1888, is declared and will be payable at the offices of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 15th April, 1889, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 30th March, 1889.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from SATURDAY, the 30th March, to SATURDAY, the 13th April, 1889, both days inclusive.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on TUESDAY, the 23rd April, 1889, at 3 p.m.

1.—To Receive Director's and Auditors' Reports for year ending 31st December 1888.
2.—To Elect a Director and Auditors.
3.—To Declare a Dividend.
4.—To Transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Albert Building, Bombay, 21st March, 1889.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., Ld.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the Construction of 8 Units Married Clerks' Quarters (Europeans), 8 Units Single Clerks' Quarters (Europeans), and 30 Units Native Clerks' Quarters at Dharwar. Plans may be seen and Specifications and Forms of Tender for each work may be obtained at the Undersigned's Office on payment of Rs. 5 for each copy.

Tenders must reach the Office of the Undersigned not later than 30th April 1889, and the covers should be headed, "Tenders for Staff Quarters at Dharwar."

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

A. R. ANDERSON,
Resident Engineer, Hubli Division, S. M. R.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the FARM of ABKAREE from 6th June 1889 to 5th June 1890 in the Cantonment of Mhow will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 22nd day of April 1889 at the Superintendent of Abkaree Revenue Offices at Mhow at 12 Noon and Indore on the 27th April 1889 at the Indore Residency.

The Conditions of Sale and all other particulars may be learnt at the above offices.

Abkaree Office, Mhow, 8th April 1889.

W. PEAT, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Superintendent of Abkaree Revenue, Mhow.

SMOKERS
Who are in search of a really
GOOD TOBACCO
AT A
MODERATE PRICE
will be glad to have their
ATTENTION
drawn to the following
CHOICE BRANDS,
PREPARED BY
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whose name is a sufficient
GUARANTEE
FOR THEIR
GENUINE CHARACTER
HIGH QUALITY
AND
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"1888" Mixture	...per	1 lb. tin	3	12
Do. do.	... ,,	½ ,,	2	0
Golden Block Mixture	... ,,	1 ,,	3	4
Do. do.	... ,,	½ ,,	1	12
"Rifle" do.	... ,,	1 ,,	2	0
Golden Birds' Eye	..... ,,	¼ ,,	0	14
Golden Fleece	..... ,,	½ ,,	1	12
Virginia Honeydew	..... ,,	½ ,,	1	12
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WARRANTED fresh, pure and sound.

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5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, 4 ,, ,,
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GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"KIDD and SHADBOLT'S WHISKY."—As supplied to the Clubs in Bombay. Sole Agents, PHIPSON & Co., Bombay.

THE CEYLON TEA EXCITEMENT must subside under force of conviction.—GENUINE HIGH QUALITY and CHEAPNESS are weighty considerations. Dispel all illusion, by a single trial of our FRESH KANGRA VALLEY EUREKA MIXTURE, from COLONEL HAWES' ESTATE, at Re. 1-2 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED.—For a Lady and Two Children, BOARD and LODGING in a quiet respectable Family in or near the Fort. Apply to "BOARDER," care of this paper.

WANTED.—One or Two Experienced LEDGER CLERKS. Apply to "369," care of this paper.

WANTED.—An EUROPEAN NURSE, a Good Sailor, to accompany a Lady and three Children to England. Apply to "B. M.," care of this paper.

WANTED.—2 CLERKS, must write English tolerably well. Apply personally to R. C. BUNSHA, Esq., 7, Trinity Street, Bhobie Talao, Bombay.

TO LET.—A BUNGALOW on the "RIDGE," Malabar Hill, Furnished. For rent and particulars Apply to "MANAGER," French Bank.

BASSINETTE.—Our Novelties of Children's Perambulators with Reversible Hoods and Rubber tyre from Rs. 35 to hand. Apply Sharp to save disappointment.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

SURAT FIRE.—This DISASTROUS CALAMITY could have been stopped at once by the use of "Dick's Extincteurs," or Patent Portable, self-acting Chemical Fire-engines. Always ready, reliable, and efficient. Price Rs. 55. Call and see them at FORCE and Co., 23, Elphinstone Circle.

WANTED.—A SITUATION as COMPANION, GOVERNESS or NURSE, in a respectable European or Parsee family. No objections to going Up-country, good references if needed.—Apply to "A. B.," No. 79, Lower Colaba.

WANTED.—An Experienced ENGINEER to supervise the construction of buildings for the Delhi Cloth and General Mills Company, Limited, at Delhi. Applications with copies of testimonials stating terms should up to 15th instant be addressed to RAI BAHADUR RAM KISHEN DASS, Managing Director, care of Messrs. Muranjee Gokuldass, Back Girgaum Road, and after that date to his address at Delhi.

LANOWLEE HOTEL OPENED for SEASON VISITORS. Charges Rs. 3 per day per head.—SHAPOOJEE BOMANJEE IRANEE Proprietor, Lanowlee Hotel.

TO LET.—From the 1st of May, for 6 Months or longer if required. Rent moderate. Furnished. Upper portion of Mount Tower, Mazagon.—Apply to "J. H.," Defence Works, Mazagon.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most Comfortable, Central and Accommodative Hotel on the Hill. It affords all the comforts of a home,. Charges moderate.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Fort, Bombay, close to the Victoria Terminus, commands a fine view of the Harbour. Rooms Large and Airy. TERMS MODERATE.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION, offers special advantages to Clergymen and members of the Scholastic profession. Apply to the Agents, Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES, & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

SINGING LESSONS by a LADY. Apply to "V. N. A.," care of SOUNDY & Co.

TOYS, DOLLS in Great Varieties.—Mechanical Toys, Musical Toys, Inkstands, Decanters, Speaking Animals, Tin Toys, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., —MORENAS & Co., Ice Confectioners.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!! Our INFANT'S FOOD, a single Tin is sure to make a Weak Child Healthy, Annas 12 only.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

LAMPS, LANTERNS, Night Lights, Travelling Camp Lanterns, Billiard Lamps, Efiin Lamps, &c., &c., the largest Stock to select from, at the Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

BOUDOIR GRAND PIANO, for SALE. Price Rs. 550. Apply to Captain BEAN, the Parsonage, St. John's Church, Colaba.

POLO BITTERS.—The latest Fashionable BITTERS, Aromatic and Stimulating. Bombay Agents.—PHIPSON and Co.

FOR SALE, BEEHIVE BRANDY.—Fresh shipments every fortnight.—WALTER NUTTER and Co., opposite Custom House.

EAU DE COLOGNE DES PRINCES in 40 oz., 20 oz., and 10 oz. Bottles at PEARSES, 7, Church Gate Street.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE.—IRON GREY ARAB, 14-2, 5 years old, very handsome and high stepper, believed to be sound. Apply to R. SCOTT & Co., Girgaum.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 1 annas.

FOR SALE.—At the Sassoon Reformatory, a New Small VICTORIA and a DOG CART. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT of the Institution, Grant Road.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road, opposite Bombay Club.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re. 1-8; postage, anna

FOR SALE.—An Office SHIGRAM used for a year, and a Strong, Serviceable Grey HORSE, aged between 4 and 5 years. Apply to RUTTONJEE DADABHOY WADIA, at Messrs. Punnett and Company, Bruce Lane.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, New Market and great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart Row, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, in the Jutha of Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell & Co., and by their order the undermentioned cotton, on account and risk of Messrs. Shamjee Ludha and Co.

B J—100 bales machine-ginned Good Broach Cotton.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, April 12, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF STEEL, TIN PLATES AND IRON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mody Bunder (Free Export Wharf), by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in Re-Abdoola Hajee Aboobker Memon, an insolvent, consisting of few tubs of steel, boxes of tin plates, iron bars and old iron plates.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, April 12, 1889.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES.

By order of the mortgagee Namdev Tookaram and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Rewa, daughter of Kankoo Sweeper, and wife of Babool Daya, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th day of April 1889. Sale to commence at 1 p.m. as follows:—

All that piece or parcel, of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay at Eslamporia or Ardaseer Dady Street, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Rewa and her tenants, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 6740 and street No. 62, standing in the name of Rewa, containing by admeasurement 46 square yards or thereabouts, and is registered in the book of the Collector of land Revenue under old Nos. 8 and 9, new No. a 1198, and old survey Nos. 588, 1-585, and new survey No. 5376, standing in the name of the said Rewa and bounded as follows: On the East by the Public passage; on the West by Ardaseer Dady street; on the North by the property of Dhana Daya; and on the South by the property of Faras Mitta.

Secondly, all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the said Ardaseer Dady street containing by admeasurement 46 square yards.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, April 12, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF WHEAT.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., sell will by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder in the godowns of Mr. Dharsey Nanjee.

On account and at the risk of Valji Keswaji—
1 lot 200 bags hard red wheat, 75 per cent.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Sanaji Ludha and Co—
1 lot 300 bags white pessy, 11 and 2 annas.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th inst, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the Mahaluxmee Railway Station, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glass ware, a strong dog cart, with hood and a dark bay pony and harness, table ornaments, flower-vases, table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of G. E. HARFORD, Esq.

The Property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, ,, dhoties.
2 ,, ,, printers.
5 ,, ,, prints.
1 D.-B. Lancaster gun with cartridges.
1 D.-B. B.-L. C.F. gun in case, with implements, by John Dixon and Son.

The property of a gentleman gone to China—
1 Photographic camera with apparatus complete.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Ahmedally Tazbhoy and Sons—
A T & S 5752 / 5753 } 2 cases 1,000 gross iron eyes.

By order of the Administrator General the effects of the late Mr. J. Ventas, consisting of wearing apparel, portmanteaus and sundry articles.

The effects of the late Mr. W. J. Alexander consisting of wearing apparel, medicine chest, steel trunk and sundry articles.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Hoosein Ebrahim, ex Apollo.
J S 76-100—25 cases matches.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome English-built wagonette with brake and steps.
1 light English-built buggy.
1 handsome English-built four-wheeled dog-cart.
1 strong double seated brougham and any other horses and carriages which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK AND JUNGLE WOOD SQUARES.

On TUESDAY next, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Jainarrayen Sittaram—

About 100 tons teak squares.
,, 100 ,, jungle wood squares, in lots to suit purchasers.

On TUESDAY next, the 16th inst., and the following days at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at a shop near Jackeri Musjid by order of the trustees to the estate of Tarachund Purshotum the whole of his stock in trade consisting of colored satin, grenadine, plain and flowered cashmere, plain and printed flannel, tron-sering, zephyr cloth Cretonne prints, alpacca, Oxford shirting printed muslin, woollen cashmere, merino, plain and flowered silk velvet, cotton and silk handkerchieves, socks and stockings, railway rugs, blankets, scarves, neckties, white dorias, &c.

The property is on view.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT No. 45 of 1881.

Raghowjee Anundjee and others
vs.
Vullubhdass Harjeewundass and others.

SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD AND PEARL JEWELLERY.

On THURSDAY next, the 18th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms in pursuance of directions contained in the Decree made herein on the 23rd day of September 1886 the undermentioned gold and pearl Jewellery, viz.

Gold sacklas, gajra bedharee, gajra bangles, adini potli, googri, choona kanthi, hirakanthi and vak.

Pearl satlaro, bangles and raiful.

The jewellery will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE MODY BAY ESTATE.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, and on account, and at the risk of the mortgagor, Hajee Hubib Ahmed, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece of leasehold land, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Modi Bay Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 263 and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the piece of land in the occupation of Jossub Esmael, on the south by a roadway, on the east by the Frere Road, and on the west by eastern bouleward south, and which said land, hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8180, and by the Municipality of Bombay under Street No. and Ward No. and are situated in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and were formerly vacant, and are now in the occupation of the said Hajee Hubib Ahmed and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Reclasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flower vases, Hink's table and hanging lamps, Persian and velvet carpets, &c., the property of C. P. ROBINSON, Esq.

The property will be on view 3 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, April 12, 1889.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

FICHU BROOCHES.

LIGHT, delicate, and playful variations in PINS, HEARTS, and DARTS TRANSFIXED INSECTS, ARROWS, HORSE-SHOES, FLOWERS, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Sale Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Meanerjee Johnston and Co., an invoice of 17 cases of marble ware, consisting of very handsome and large alabaster horses, camels, tigers, elephants, fountains, figures, tables, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned.

1 case walking sticks.
1 ,, riding whips.
1 ,, mirrors.
2 folding harmoniums.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome double seated victoria in very good order with waler mare, 6 years old, thoroughly broken and quiet.
1 bay arab charger, 11-2, 8 years old, quiet on parade and broken to harness, sole ed sound.
1 handsome strong English-built glass fronted brougham with open quarters in very good order.
1 second-hand strong victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 strong and serviceable Bay Australian mare, six years old, 11-2, believed sound.
1 handsome strong black Persian horse, 14-3, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 handsome English-built glass fronted Sociable in very good order.
1 handsome E. B. mail-phaeton convertible into a waggonette.
1 handsome strong bay Arab gelding "Akbar," 15 hands broken charger and well known hunter.

AUCTION SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Commissariat Store-keeper General, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 15th inst., sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks—

A quantity of provisions and dead stock and about 46 lb. of ivory.

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 9, Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, very handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frames, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hinks patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, a double barrelled C.-F. breech-loader, 10 bore, with case and loading apparatus, by Marcott of the Haymarket, a bay Arab horse, aged 11-2, very quiet, has been ridden by a lady, &c., &c., the property of Major FORBETT.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Army Clothing, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SATURDAY next, the 20th inst., at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their rooms.

About 12,300 seal helmets.
,, 11,236 chains for ornaments.
,, 15 puggrees for ,,
,, 300 empty cases. ,,

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed properties at Copper smith Oart, Mazagon.

Under instructions from Mr. Abdoola Hassankhan, the administrator of the estate of the late Hasankhan Usmankhan Pathan, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed properties:—

LOT NO. 1 AT 1 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of landed ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling thereon, lying and being on the south side of Copper smith Oart, containing by admeasurement about 177 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 5375, and street No. 61, and is bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the south by a passage leading into the Coppersmith Oar, and is next to the property secondly hereinafter described and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said administrator.

LOT NO. 2 AT 3 P.M.

All those 2 pieces or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house or chawl standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Copper smith Oart, containing by admeasurement about 360 square yards or thereabouts, and is assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 5355 to 5359, and street No. 1 to 3 and 45, and is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the Bowgal street Mosque, on or towards the west by the property of Dawoodkhan Abdoolakhan, and on or towards the north by the gully or passage leading to the said Copper smith Oart, and on or towards the south by the house No. 61, firstly hereinbefore described, and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said administrator.

The above properties yield a monthly rental of about Rs. 225.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany cottage piano, first-rate oil-paintings and oleographs in gilt frames, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., &c., the property of A. BROOKS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, April 12, 1889.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remit

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 11.

ALTHOUGH interrupted for a day this week by a native holiday, business generally has continued to show increased activity. Especially has this been noticeable with regard to Cotton, in which, under the impetus of stronger advices from the governing markets, coupled with local causes, large transactions have taken place in a strong and advancing market. Latterly a good demand has also been felt for wheat and seeds, leading to a considerable business, and to some advance in prices. Exchange was steady until to-day, when news of a smart decline in silver made the market weaker, and rates close 1-16d. to 3-32d. lower than they were a week ago. Government Paper has fluctuated a little, but the cash price of Four per cent. is now on about last Thursday's level again. The stringency in Money continues to abate, and a further reduction of one per cent. has been made in the Presidency Bank' srate this afternoon. Freights have been dull and drooping during the greater part of the week, and after some improvement in demand, though not in the rates, the market closes weak, the news by wire of a collapse in the Calcutta Freight Market being an additional element of depression. A fair business has been passing in Imports, and the tone of the market continues to show improvement though prices make no advance; but latest advices from Lancashire can only have the effect of restricting arrival business.

MONEY.—The last weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay showed a decrease in the cash balance of over 5 lakhs; but though there had been a material increase in discounts, this was much more than counterbalanced by a large accession to private deposits, and a sensible falling off in the amount in loan, the actual net decrease in trade requirements having been represented by some 8¾ lakhs, the decrease in the balance being attributable to Government withdrawals. Greater ease has also been apparent in the open market, and the tendency that way was emphasized this afternoon by a further reduction of one per cent in the Bank's rates, the minimum now standing at 9 per cent—the same as that of the Bank of Bengal reduced also by one per cent. yesterday.

EXCHANGE remained steady on last mail day, and Merchant's Bills to a fair amount came out at the current rates for ready business, and at the same forward rates as we quoted on the previous evening. The market continued steady to the close of the week, but with business generally quiet. Some Mercantile Paper was offering at 1s. 4½d. for ready 3 months' sight Credits, and at 1s. 4 15-32d. for the mail of the 19th instant, but the latter rate was not general. Some Bank Telegraphic was sold at 1s. 4 5-16d. for cash. On Monday the market was again steady at a shade less for Bank remittance than Saturday's closing quotations, but unchanged for private Paper. Three months' sight Credits came out to some extent at 1s. 4½d. for the mail and at 1s. 4 15-32d. for later delivery this month, 1s. 4 7-16d. and 1s. 4 13-32d. having been offered for May, and 1s. 4⅝d. for June. For forward Bank Telegraphic 1s. 4 7-32d for early May, 1s. 4 3-16d. for the middle of May to the middle of June, and 1s. 4¼ for July and onward having been quoted; but no actual business transpired. On Tuesday the Banks were closed for a native holiday. On reopening yesterday the market was steady, but became somewhat weaker on Calcutta advices, reporting a drop of 1-32d. coming to hand. Three months' sight Credits were placed at 1s. 4 15-32d; but the drawing rates of Banks remained unaltered. Telegrams to hand this morning advised the result of the Council biddings in London yesterday as 23⅞ lakhs of bills allotted to the three presidencies at 1s. 4 3-16d. and 22½ lakhs of wire transfers at 1s. 4 9-32d., a decline of 3-16 d. per oz. in the price of Silver was also reported, and in response to this news and following Calcutta, this market has been weak, and rates declining all day. Three months' credits were placed at 1s. 4 7-16d. and later at 1s. 4 13-32d. and at closing the following were the quotations :—

Bank Demand		1s. 4 ½d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 7-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-16d.	,,
Do.	4 do.	1s. 4 11-32d.	,,
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 13-32d.	,,
Credits	3 do.	1s. 4 13-32d.	,,
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 ½d.	,,
Documents	3 do.	1s. 4 7-16d.	,,
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 17-32d.	,,
Francs	3 do.	1-73⅝	,,
Do.	6 do.	1-74⅛	,,

The weekly official statement relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following particulars :—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 10th April 1889	Rs. 86,82,906
Silver received during the week	23,23,871
	Rs. 110 06,780
New coin paid during the week	18,02,185
	Rs. 92,04,595
Bullion belonging to private individuals	62,64,501
	Rs. 154,69,096
Last week	160,59,699

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened rather weaker last Thursday, and 100 3-16 was quoted for Fours for cash; but the rate subsequently hardened to 100½, at which the market closed. For the next account 100⅜ was quoted, with sellers at the rate, and for the end of May 100½ was at one time named, but 100⅜ afterwards became the quotation, though with little doing on that line. On Saturday the market was weak under the influence of Calcutta, and the cash rate for Four per cents. was called 100 1-16, while for account, 100¼ was named for the 30th instant, 100 7-16 for the end of May. The market, however, was virtually closed owing to the death of a broker, and quotations were nominal to a great extent. On Monday a rather firmer tone prevailed, and the cash rate for Fours was steady at 100½, while for the next two accounts 100-5-16 and 100-7-16 have been quoted, but with not much business reported on any line. The Market was closed on Tuesday. Yesterday there was a steady, not to say firm, feeling the rate for Fours for cash having ruled at 100½ to the close, while for the next account there were buyers at 100⅜ and for the end of May 100½ to 9-16. With the rates of the two Presidency Banks one per cent. lower, Government Paper has been firm and advancing again to-day, with many buyers of Fours for the nearer account. For cash, 100½ has been the general quotation, but 100 5-16 was named at closing; while for the two next accounts 100 7-16 to ½ and 100 7-16 to ¾ respectively have been the rates. 4½ per cent. Paperhas been nominally 103½ throughout the week; but to-day the price has been lowest, to 103¼.

Five per cent Municipal Bonds are ¼ per cent. higher at 107¾. Port Trust Bonds show no change at 96½.

SHARES have been a very quiet market when it has been open; but it has been closed on two days during the week under review; and, as far as the principal line of Mill scrip is concerned, most of the few changes which we have to make in our weekly list are in favour of buyers. Luckmidas Khimji Mill shares are Rs. 20 lower; Manockji Petit and Queen are Rs. 15 down; Oriental, Colaba Land and Mill, and Alliance, are Rs. 10 lower; Presidency and Empress have declined Rs. 5; Anglo-Indian on the other hand have advanced Rs. 6; Central India are Rs. 30 higher. In Press shares there has been an advance of Rs. 10 in New Berar; of Rs. 5 in Prince of Wales; and of Rs. 2½ in Bombay Cotton. Volkarts have declined Rs. 15; Bombay Trading, first issue, are Rs. 50 higher, and Rs. 20 for the third issue. Port Canning are Rs. 5 higher. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 15 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Money has become more plentiful in the native bazaar, and any little difficulty which was felt last week in obtaining accommodation at a reasonable rate of interest no longer exists. Up-country buyers are now in a position to pay for their purchases within the customary time, and business in staple *Grey Goods* has resumed its usual course. In addition to the easier tone of the money market, a feature which we have to note this week is the firmer market in Manchester, and the smaller disposition on the part of manufacturers to enter into fresh transactions at the rates which were acceptable last week, owing to which holders on this side are also firm. We quote rates for staple *Greys* the same as last week; and in the *Bleached*, *Turkey Red*, *Dyed*, and *Printed* goods there is no change whatever. The off-take from the bazaar is put down at 4,000 packages of imported goods; and about 2,000 bales of *Local Goods*, the market for which is quiet and unaltered.

YARNS.—*Imported Twist* keeps steady at our last quotations: but only a moderate business is again reported. Telegrams from Hongkong report the sales of *Bombay Yarn* for the fortnight ending on last Monday as 8,500 bales with rates as before; and Exchange Rs. 220½. In presence of these advices, sales here have reached 6,000 bales for the week at an improvement of 1-32 to 1-16 anna per lb. confined, however, to 10s, 12s. 16s, and 20s, the market closing active with an advancing tendency at the following official quotations :—

Twist	No. 6s	Mule,	As. 4¼	to 5 1-16	per lb.
,,	,, 8s	,,	,, 5½	,, 5¾	,,
,,	,, 10s	,,	,, 5¾	,, 6	,,
,,	,, 12s	,,	,, 5¾	,, 6 1-16	,,
,,	,, 16s	,,	,, 6¾	,, 6¾	,,
,,	,, 20s	,,	,, 6¾	,, 7	,,
,,	,, 24s	,,	,, 7¼	,, 7½	,,
,,	,, 30s	,,	,, 7¾	,, 8¼	,,

IMPORTS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARN.—The usual monthly figures for shipments of Manufactures and Twist to India are to hand through Reuter; and as far as Bombay is concerned they show a decrease compared with February's missions in all the items of *Cloth*, though as regards *Yarn*, last month's total shows a material excess over its predecessor as against the shipments for the corresponding month last year, the figures now wired show some increase in *Plain Cottons*; but on all the other lines, including *Yarn*, falling off is disclosed. Taking the first quarter of the current year, we find the shipments of all *Cottons* heavier than they were for the first three months of 1888, the increase in *Plain Cloth* being nearly 20 million yards; but in Twist there was a falling off of 1½ million lbs.

Bombay—	March 1889	Feb. 1889	March 1888
Plain Cottons	46,60,000	49,30,000	45,80,000
Coloured Cottons	4,00,000	4,10,000	4,70,000
Printed Cottons	9,70,000	10,60,000	11,00,000
Twist	1,20,000	950,000	1,40,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons	74,10,000	79,50,000	73,20,000
Coloured Cottons	8,20,000	7,60,000	7,50,000
Printed Cottons	4,10,000	4,05,000	2,80,000
Twist	1,30,000	1,00,000	1,70,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons	9,80,000	9,05,000	7,40,000
Coloured Cottons	2,30,000	1,60,000	80,000
Printed Cottons	2,70,000	1,70,000	1,40,000
Twist	1,30,000	1,60,000	90,000
	Three Months 1889		Three Months 1888
Bombay only			
Plain Cottons	151,85,000		132,50,000
Coloured Cottons	12,20,000		11,50,000
Printed Cottons	29,75,000		28,45,000
Twist	3,70,000		5,10,000

METALS.—A moderate business has been passing in *Copper*, and the market is firm at an advance of 4 to 8 annas per cwt. *Yellow Metal* is also higher to the extent of 8 to 12 annas per cwt., but with not very much doing though firm in tone. *Iron* is rather neglected, and only a small business is reported, the tone of the market being quiet, and prices quite unchanged.

COALS.—A few retail lots of Davison's West Hartley per Ataka (s) have found buyers at Rs. 19½ per ton; the demand, however, for this description has been fairly good. For Powell's Duffryn enquiry has for the present somewhat subsided, Rs. 24½ per ton being still quoted for March-April shipment, but attracting buyers. We quote :—

Cardiff	Rs. 24	per ton
Davisons	,, 19½	,,
North Wales	,, 17½	,,

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—We have had an active and advancing market for this staple during the past week, the reported sales of ready stuff having averaged over 5,000 bales *per diem* on days when the market was open, while prices have advanced Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per candy beyond our quotations by last mail. A firm feeling was noticeable on last mail day, which continued to prevail to the end of the week, a considerable business having been done both for export and local consumption on Friday and Saturday, though generally at the previous level of rates. The new week opened with a strong feeling; and an active demand from spinners and exporters resulted in probably the largest day's business of the season so far, while prices moved up Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy. Thereafter, fortified by the telegraphic news from Liverpool and New York, the tone continued firm and demand active, while a further advance in prices of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy was established. The principal business has been in Oomra varieties, of which the heavy arrivals of this season offer a good selection, and foremost amongst these Julgaum has been taken in large quantities, at prices ranging from Rs. 199½ to Rs. 213 per candy, the other Oomra kinds which have attracted most attention having been Barsee, at Rs. 195-225; Dhulia, at Rs. 181-99; Nugger, at Rs. 196-205; Indore, at Rs. 194-211; Karanja, at Rs. 204-7; Akola, at Rs. 190-213½; Kirby, at Rs. 223; and Khangaum, at Rs. 208-10½. A large line of Bengals has been done at Rs. 176-198, according to quality. Dhollera kinds have not been in much request, but transactions have taken place in Dhollera, at Rs. 205-14; in Bhownugger, at Rs. 203½-26; and in Amlee Ginned, at Rs. 223½28 per candy. Broach has found a few buyers at Rs. 231. Forward contracts have been made in Dharwar, for May delivery, at Rs. 216-19 per candy.

The Receipts of new Cotton for the past week have been 65,200 bales, against 72,100 bales received the week before, and 67,500 bales for the corresponding week last year. The figures which we give below show that the excess in arrivals of this season's crop compared with that for 1887-88 is now 380,825 bales or slightly less than it was a week ago.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, cost and freight to Liverpool *via* Canal without commission, *viz.* :—

New Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 200	= 4 3-16d.
Do. Fully Good	,, 192	= 4 1-32d.
Do. Good.	,, 185	= 3[illegible]
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	,, 220	= 4 9-16d.
Do. Good ,,	,, 211	= 4 13-32d.
Do. Fully Good Fair ,,	,, 205	= 4 9-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	,, 211	= 4 13-32d.
Khandeish, Good	,, 204	= 4¼d.
Do. F. G. Fair	,, 195	= 4 1-16d.
Belatee, Fine	,, 209	= 4 11-32d.
Do. Fully Good	,, 205	= 4 9-32d.
Do. Good	,, 195	= 4 1-16d.
Broach Fine (April)	,, 241	= 5 1-16d.
Do. Good ,,	,, 228	= 4 23-32d.
Dhollera Fine ,,	,, 229	= 4¾d.
Do. Fully Good ,,	,, 220	= 4 9-16d.
Do. Good ,,	,, 212	= 4 13-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good (May)	,, 229	= 4 9-16d.
Westerns, Good ,,	,, 200	= 4 11-32d.

The Arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last are as follows :—

	Season 1888-89. Bales.	Season 1887-88. Bales.
Bengals	223,600	166,000
Berar	323,800	134,500
Khandeish	226,200	158,000
Barsi and Nugger	80,200	46,000
Hingunghant	24,400	675
Broach	127,200	81,000
Dhollera	125,400	151,000
Sind and Persian	21,300	33,500
	1,151,500	770,675

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years :—

Receipts.	1889.	1888.	1887.
For the week	65,200	68,680	70,196
From 1st Jan. to 10th April	1,002,242	711,854	725,377
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	68,813	58 846	45,791
From 1st Jan. to 10th April	707,874	406,039	430,536
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	1,633	381	451
From 1st Jan. to 10th April	11,633	10,894	11,356

WHEAT.—A small business was passing in this market when last mail left, but on the following day a good demand sprang up, and large transactions were reported on the basis of previous prices. The fresh week opened with less enquiry, the tone of the market, however, remaining steady; and after the holiday on Tuesday an active demand was again felt resulting in a large business advance of one anna per cwt. all round.

SEEDS.—This market has followed the course of that for wheat, and on the whole, a good deal has been done. Prices, however, have not changed except in the case of *Linseed*, which we quote an anna per cwt. higher at Rs. 6-6-6 to Rs. 6-9-0 in a firm market.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Wheat—For the week	248,496	383,968	359,563
From 1st Jan. to			
,, 10th April	1,598,493	1,791,631	2,307,199
Linseed—For the week	79,718	133,378	135,318
From 1st Jan. to			
,, 10th April	675,603	845,092	880,862
Rapeseed—For the week	90,349	50,355	32,248
From 1st Jan.			
,, to 10th April	281,150	164,396	142,274
Gingelly Seed for the week	16,725	18,716	24,982
From 1st Jan. to			
,, 10th April	528,593	559,518	646,019

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

Wheat—For the week	67,664	172,408	123,150
,, From 1st Jan. to 10th April	1,952,976	1,065,962	1,924,928
Linseed—For the week	13,003	90,238	36,493
,, From 1st Jan. to 10th April	668,746	657,402	486,530
Rapeseed—For the week	1,000	15,327	6,839
,, From 1st Jan. to 10th April	385,890	118,514	122,352
Gingelly Seed—For the week		6,762	4,215
,, From 1st Jan. to 10th April	471,656	581,374	587,974

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Meeting of University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Evening Party to H. H. the Jam Saheb of Jamnagar, at Mr. Damodhur Thackersey Mooljee's bungalow, Mahaluxmee, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED—The following vessels arrived on the 10th inst. :—Nurjahan (s), from Calcutta. Yesterday :—Chinwara (s), from Calcutta; Ataka (s), N. Shields; and Krishna (s), Mangalore.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Booldana (s), for Calcutta; Byculla (s), Calcutta and Coast; Olive Branch (s), Liverpool; Asama (s), Marseilles; Lilburn Tower (s), Dunkirk; Nevasa (s), Calcutta; Himalaya (s), Calcutta and Coast; H. M's. Man-of-War Ranger, Aden; Krishna (s), Mormagao and Mangalore. To-day :—Lombardy (s), Jedda; and Katie (s), Havre.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Schiehallion and the s. s. Assam left the dock on Wednesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Wardha and the s. s. Busheer left the dock on Wednesday and the s. s. Olive Branch yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind direct per extra s. s. Labourdonnais will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p. m. this day.

FAIR.—An annual Mahomedan fair will commence on Saturday, the 13th instant, at Karelwady, near Charni Road, and will continue for five days.

POLO ON THE MAIDAN.—The game this evening will be :—Stripes : Mr. Graham (capt.), Mr. Daunt, Mr. Warden, and Mr. Brooks. White : Mr. Barton (capt.), Capt. Baxter, Mr. Nathan, and Mr. Dixon. To commence at 5 o'clock.

NO LICENCES.—Sheik Abdool Rehman and Dossan Jetha, victoria-drivers, were charged by Inspector Killeen with driving their conveyances without licences, and were fined Rs. 3 each by Mr. Cooper at the Fort Police Court. Fifteen other gharrywallas were also charged with plying without licences, and fined Rs. 3 each.

THE SURAT FIRES RELIEF FUND.—Mr. Hurkissondas Narotamdass, one of the honorary secretaries to the Surat Fire Relief Fund, which was started, the other day at the residence of Sir D. M. Petit, having applied to his friend, the Thakore Saheb Sir Jasvatsingjee, K.C.I.E., of Limree, for a contribution to the fund, Sir Jasvatsingjee has sent a telegram to Mr. Hurkisondas authorising him to subscribe to the fund a sum of Rs. 1,000 on his behalf.

YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 2-B Gloster Regiment will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6 o'clock this evening :—

Lancers	Trial by Jury ... D'Albert.
Overture	Mitel'a ... Gounod.
Valse	Arcadia ... Godfrey.
Selections	Maritan ... Wallace.
Valse	Sweet Vows ... Roeder.
Polka	Iris ... Farrell.

H. H. THE JAM SAHEB OF JAMNAGAR.—To meet His Highness Maharajah Dhiraj Jam Shri Vibhajee Bahadoor, K.C.S.I., of Jamnagar, the reception committee have issued invitations to an evening party at 9 p. m. to-day at Mr. Damodhur Thackersey Mooljee's bungalow, Mahaluxmee. His Highness will be glad to receive all his subjects and other gentlemen in Bombay at Mr. Thackersey Mooljee's bungalow, Mahaluxmee, between 3 and 6 p.m. to-day, and the Dewan requests their presence on the occasion.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Narayen Ramjee, against whom there appeared a register of four previous convictions, was yesterday brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Sanderson before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found loitering by night at the Null Bazaar Road on the night of the 1st instant and failing to give a satisfactory account of himself, he being a reputed thief. The accused, on failing to furnish the necessary security for his future good behaviour, was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN OLD JAIL BIRD.—Dhondoo Januoo, against whom there appeared a register of five previous convictions, was again yesterday charged by Inspector Sanderson before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a brass pot, valued at 14 annas, from the house of Govindrao Dhurumpall on Monday evening last. The accused was arrested by the police while he was endeavouring to dispose of the pot at the Chindee Bazaar, the owner identifying it as his property. Accused, on pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DISHONEST BOATMEN.—Noorkhan Haroonkhan and Hoosinkhan Meakhan, boatmen belonging to a prow plying in the harbour, were yesterday charged by Constable Robinson before Mr. Hamilton at the Fort Police Court with criminal breach of trust as carriers in respect of a quantity of buffalo horns, valued at Rs. 40, the property of Hormusjee Bhickajee. The two accused were entrusted with the property in question in their boat from the s.s. Himalaya to be landed on shore, but they removed the horns into a tony on their way, and subsequently sold them to a Khoja. They were sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment each.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT AMALNER.—Prizes consisting of sarees, cholkhanas, books, and sweetmeats were distributed to the students of the girls' school at Amalner on the 9th April. There was a large gathering, and the meeting was presided over by Rao Bahadoor H. R. Shirnatti, District Deputy Collector, The head-master of the boys' school gave an account of the progress made by the girls. Speeches were made by the president, the sub-judge, and three vakeels. A similar ceremony will soon take place here connection with the distribution of prizes to the boys of the vernacular, the English, and the Hindustani schools, a subscription having been raised to defray the expenses.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital respecting the death of Manockjee Pestonjee, aged 21 years. Deceased was a fitter in the Municipal Workshops. On Friday night last, the 5th instant, deceased was removed from his residence in Dukurwady, Dhobie Talao, to the hospital, suffering from the effects of arsenic, which he said he had taken because he was accused of stealing a purse containing three annas belonging to a fellow workman on the day previous. He died at 3-30 on Wednesday afternoon. The medical evidence went to show that death was due to arsenical poisoning. The verdict was that the death of Manockjee Pestonjee was caused by arsenic, which he voluntarily administered to himself.

A CREDULOUS MARWARI.—Hukma Khushal, a Marwari, who keeps a money-lender's shop at Mombadavie, applied yesterday at the Fort Police Court for a summons against a Bania, named Ramjee Ragowjee, for cheating. Ragowjee, from the Marwari's statement, came to him and asked him for a loan of Rs. 150 and offered as security a pair of heavy anklets, which he said were made of silver. The Marwari advanced the money, but afterwards his suspicions were aroused, and on taking the anklets to an assayer, he found they were made of brass and silvered over. The summons was granted, but Mr. Cooper expressed his surprise that a Marwari could not tell at once whether the anklets were silver or not. His worship said that the smell alone ought to have told him that the anklets were made of brass. On being questioned as to the number of years he had been in business, the Marwari said thirty—an answer which seemed to suprise his Worship considerably after what had transpired.

CONFESSIONS OF AN OPIUM-EATER.—Saleh Mahomed Hadji Tyeb was charged before Mr. Cooper yesterday at the Fort Police Court with the theft of some cotton valued at four annas. A bullock cart-driver, who had some bales of cotton in his cart, said the accused tore the sacking of one of the bales and picked some cotton from it. The cart-driver remonstrated, but Tyeb told him to let him alone, and confidently imparted the important information to the cart-driver that he had not had his breakfast. The cart-driver however, was not to be moved, and Tyeb was taken into custody. The accused by his eccentric conduct excited the risibility of the court. He appeared to be in a dreamy condition and utterly oblivious to all that occurred. He would now and then unsuccessfully attempt to imitate a juggler and swallow some small piece of cloth he had in his hand. On being asked by his worship, through the interpreter, what he had to say, he answered very incoherently, saying that somebody gave him a pice for opium and some one else was good enough to give him Rs. 400 without security. His worship ordered the accused to be detained and the state of his mind reported upon.

A FREAK OF NATURE.—Byramjee Nusserwanjee, an Irani, was charged by Superintendant Crummey yesterday before Mr. Cooper at the Fort Police Court with causing an obstruction in the Marwadi Bazaar. Mr. Crummey stated that the accused was in the Marwadi Bazaar the day before yesterday and had a goat with him partially covered over with a cloth. He wanted Rs. 30 for it and a Marwari was offering Rs. 22. A crowd collected, when it became known that the goat was a freak of nature and caused an obstruction. The accused was told to move on, but as he would only move a few yards at a time and then gather another crowd he was taken into custody. The Police Superintendent informed his worship that it was a practice with some natives, who were not Hindoos to take a goat to the Marwadi Bazaar and demand a certain price for it from the Marwaris and Bunias there. If they did not get their price at once, they threatened to kill the goat, and the matter ended in either the goat-seller getting his price or in his getting a thrashing and having the goat taken from him. The goat in question had been a few weeks ago exhibited in a little tent, on the Green, opposite the Crawford Market. His worship fined the accused Rs. 2.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, will sail to-day for London, with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Miss Hall	Mr and Mrs Hamblyn Borrer
Mr P H Half	Mr Lewis and child
Mr Percy Flower	Mr Cox
Mr J Harris	Mrs Jones
Mr Bootless	

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Flower	Mr J Russell
Miss Flower	Mr Apperton
Mrs Cox and infant	Mr Roberts
Col Channer	Mr W A Baker
Mr Duffus	Mr F Coben
Mr O Stack	Dr H B Brady
Mr J L Symons	

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr and Mrs Bright and 2 children	Mr Milne
Mr and Mrs Carstairs and child	Mdlle Merley
Mr T Inglis	Miss Harrison
Mr H F Leonard	Col Thurlier
	Mirza Hussain Sharif

FOR ADEN.

Mr and Mrs Walsh Norton	Mr Devenish

The following passages are engaged :—

Per s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind, Captain R. F. Briscoe, 19th April, 1889.

FOR LONDON.—Mr G Arbuthnot, Lady Edze, Miss Edge and child, Mr and Mrs D Rasbotham, Mr J Hudson, Mr and Mrs Rattigan and 3 children, Col and Mrs Caldecott and child, Mrs Pitt and infant, Col and Mrs Jarrett and child, Major and Mrs Sidney Smith, Mr A Ewbank, Capt Bradshaw, Col and Mrs Bulleck, Mr and Mrs Entwisle and 2 children, Mr Welch, Miss Erskine, Miss Thorne, Miss Powlett, Mr R Sewell, Mr and Mrs Hammond, Mr Hardy, Mr J W Alexander, Mr C Wagner, Mr R D Campbell, Mrs Timber and infant, Mrs Holder, 2 children and infant, Mr J Cumming and daughter, Mr Baxter, Mr J G Steele, Mr Majeedullap, Mr and Mrs Eyers, Master Bedford, Mrs J R Deane and infant, Major Glancy, Mr J Downing, Mrs H Downing, Mr H Downing, Mrs J Downing and 3 children, Mr J M Roddy, Mr J Browne, Lieut G Moore, Mr [illegible], Mr [illegible], Mr [illegible],

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

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AT THE

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WITH

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GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1889.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

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To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.

Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co., Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Master of the Asama reports that in Latitude 14° 46' N, and Longitude 54° 18' E he passed a wreck just awash and dangerous to passing vessels, which appeared to be about two-thirds of the hull of a native brig.

THE B I S N Co's s s Booldana, 2,134 tons, Captain J M Cooper, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s s Katie, 2,117 ton, Captain D Galbraith, will said to-day for Havre via Canal with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nevasa, 1,931 tons, Captain H P Jones, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Byculla, 1,072 tons, Captain C R Kendall, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and Coast Ports with a general cargo.

THE s s Krishna, 199 tons, Captain Nakoda, sailed yesterday evening for Marmagao and Mangalore with a general cargo and 62 deck passengers.

THE s s Lilburn Tower, 1,891 tons, Captain H Purse, sailed yesterday evening for Dunkirk via Canal with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nurjeehan, 1,936 tons, Captain W Mason, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Calcutta, with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chindwara, 1,487 tons, Captain W B Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Calcutta, with a general cargo and 83 deck passengers.

THE P and O Co's s s Lombardy, 1,570 tons, Captain G L Langborne, will sail to-day for Jeddah via Aden and Hodeaid with a general cargo and 1,190 deck passengers.

THE s s Olive Branch, 1,896 tons, Captain H D W Scheel, sailed yesterday morning for Liverpool via Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr J Atkinson, and Mr F Caygill as cabin and 2 deck passengers.

THE s s Ataka, 2,371 tons, Captain J Newell, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from N Shields with a cargo of 4,767 tons of coal and Captain Tempest and 3 Misses Tempest as cabin passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE s s Asama, 2,449 tons, Captain A Smith, sailed yesterday for Marseilles via Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr F Prevost, Mr. A Gibson, Mr and Mrs A Warth, 6 children and one infant, Mrs Taylor, Mr Britto, Mr O Oliveira, Mr A Mendes, and Mr J C Gaspar.

THE B I S N Co's s s Himalaya, 910 tons, Captain C Hugill, sailed yesterday evening for Calcutta and coast with a general cargo and the following cabin passengers :—Colonel Mrs and Miss Prendergast, for Cannanore ; Miss Sharp, for Caliout ; and 20 deck passengers for Coast and Calcutta.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From.
10	Norjahan (s)	Mason	Calcutta, March 23.
11	Chindwara (s)	Smith	Calcutta, March 16.
	Ataka (s)	Newell	N. Shields, Mar 13.
	Krishna (s)	Nakoda	Mangalore, April 8.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
11	Booldana (s)	Cooper	Calcutta.
	Byculla (s)	Kendall	Calcutta & Coast.
	Olive Branch (s)	Scheel	Liverpool.
	Asama (s)	Smith	Marseilles.
	Lilburn Tower (s)	Purse	Dunkirk.
	Nevasa (s)	Jones	Calcutta.
	Himalaya (s)	Hugill	Calcutta & Coast.
	H. M's. Man-of-War Ranger	John on	Aden.
	Krishna (s)	Nakoda	Marmagao and Mangalore.
12	Lombardy (s)	Lanzborne	Jedda.
	Katie (s)	Gallraith	Havre.

The following vessel obtained port clearance yesterday :—Steamer Katie, Galbraith, for Havre via Canal.

The following vessel was entered for loading yesterday :—Steamer Nurjehan, for Calcutta and Coast.

DAILY IMPORTS. April 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—1 hogshead brandy, Pestonjee Maneckjee.

Clan MacGregor s—25 cases ale, Phillips and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Knutsford —4 cases trunks, S Parpia ; 13 bales paper, K Abdoolhoosen.

Shannon s—2 hogsheads brandy, R Ramchandra.

Pekin s—45 hogsheads brandy, R Ramchandra.

Ganges s—5 cases paper, K Abdoolhoosen.

Kangra s—1 hogshead brandy, R Ramchandra.

Kerbella s—3 cases musical instruments, T S Ramchander and Bros.

Peshawar s—12 cases lavender water, Cowasji Dadabhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Orion s—9 cases soap, Framjee and Co ; 6 cases stationery, and 33 packages paper, K Abdoolhoosen.

FROM NEW YORK.

Arabia s—25 cases clocks, Hormusji E Gudiali ; 14 cases timepieces, G A Charpie and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Chicago s—14 cases perfumery, S Lilladhur.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 4.

Jackson, Lt-Col, Bombay, G I P Ry Volunteers, from furlough to England.

APRIL 8.

Fenwick, Lieut, Bengal, K R Rifles, on rejoining Battalion from England.

Neilson, Surgn, Ms, I. M. S. on casul leave, from Simpura.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 6.

Carnegy, Lieut, Bo, 23rd Bo, Inf from leave, to Kamptee.

APRIL 8.

Forgett, Major, Bo, 4th Bo Rifles, on leave, to England.

APRIL 9.

Quentin, Captain, Bombay, 4th Bo Rifles, on privilege leave, to Kurrachee.

APRIL 11.

Swayne, Lieut, Ms, RE, from leave, to Bangalore.

Fenwick, Lieut, Bl, KR Rifles, from leave, to Chakrala

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, April 12, 1889.

1. It is particularly requested that belts, slings, pouches, frogs and ball bags may be returned to Head Quarters with the rifles immediately.

2. The annual Board on equipment will be held at Head-quarters at 10 a.m. this day.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified :—

3. Members in possession of carbines belonging to the Corps are requested to return them to Head-Quarters with the least possible delay.

By Order,

(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON

Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 12.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

12,960-88—Payne, G. and S.-G. G. Volkart and others, vs. Nussirwanji Jehangir Khumbattas Macfarlane, E. and H.

44,4670-88—Horo, C. and B.—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs. The British India S. N. Co. Craigie, L. and O.

32,367-87—Thakurdas, D. and C.—Mahomedalli Ibrahim Pirkhan vs. O. Schiller and another.

94-8945-88—Bomonji and H.—The Imperial Ice Manufacturing Co. vs. Munchershaw Burjorji Wadia—Macfarlane E. and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

107-87—Ardesir, H and D—The Gooculdas Balabdas Manufacturing Co vs. James Scott and others Craigie, L and O—Part-heard.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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11 H. E. the Governor's Visit to Quetta.—I.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

HANSEN—April 6, at Calcutta, the wife of Henry F Hansen, I G S N Company's Service, of a daughter.

MALLY—April 1, at Rankhet, the wife of Surgeon-Major Mally, M S, of a daughter.

SHAW—April 5, at Lucknow, the wife of W Shaw, Bandmaster, 5th B L I, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SIMPSON—ROSS—April 8, at St. Andrew's Church, Madras, by the Rev James Jollie, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Captain H B Simpson, Indian Marine Service, to Agnes Neilson, eldest daughter of the late Rev William Ross, of Kintore, Aberdeenshire, N B.

DEATH.

BRIGGS—April 8, at his residence, Perampore Barracks Road, Madras, Henry Briggs, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance (Retired), aged 69 years and 11 months.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1889.

THE official literature of the Bombay Presidency has recently been enriched by a work of considerable value, which reflects credit upon Mr. Ozanne and the Department of Land Records and Agriculture. The "Statistical Atlas of the Bombay Presidency" which has been issued by the Department was prepared, we are told in a brief introduction, to meet the demand made in the Famine Relief Code for a statistical account, with maps of each district, showing the areas liable to famine, the causes which make them so liable, their accessibility or otherwise for relief purposes, the economic condition of the population, and a rough forecast of the maximum number of persons within each likely to require employment on relief works in a year of famine. As a compilation of all the accessible data for use in the districts liable to famine the Atlas will be most useful. Each district is exhaustively dealt with—maps, text, and statistical tables illustrating its famine history and its agricultural capabilities. But happily the face of the record changes year by year, and the quinquennial issues of the Statistical Atlas may be expected to show many changes, for the most part for the better. The Bombay Presidency in 1888 looks differently in the Atlas from what it would have done in 1876, the year of the last famine. Irrigation, railways, the construction of new roads, trunk and feeder, have greatly changed the face of things. One railway at least—the Dhond-Munmad, the embankments of which were laid as a relief work for the famine-stricken district of Ahmednagar in that year—has for years been at work, and if famine were again to occur, it would be a potent safeguard against starvation. It joins the Calcutta and the Madras systems, bringing poor districts into easy communication with rich, and serving, as all railways should, the purposes of a great equaliser in time of scarcity. Further westward and southward the two branches of the Southern Mahratta Railway run through a country which suffered severely in 1876-77, and already one of them has saved part of the Bijapur district from famine. So useful are these lines deemed to be, that it is now confidently believed that if another failure of crops like that of those years were to occur prices would not again rise to a famine pitch. Besides this, great progress has been made in the construction of roads over the Ghats, connecting the Deccan uplands with the coast ports. These have cost much, and the report tells us that though the burden of maintenance is serious the result cannot be over-estimated. They may be regarded as a necessary sequel to the construction of railways. In the Ahmednagar district main roads leading to the railways and feeder roads leading to the main roads have followed the laying down of the Dhond-Munmad line, and this sequence of events is characteristic of railway development throughout the Presidency.

Progress in all directions has not been as substantial as it might be. The famine susceptibility of Sholapore, for example, would be reduced if the short line to Barsi, which has so long been asked for, were constructed. The Barsi taluka is the one taluka of the Collectorate in which the water-supply is sufficient and the crops abundant. The advantage to a district officially admitted to be excessively liable to famine of being put into railway communication with a territory like this is obvious to everybody except those with whom it rests to make the necessary provision. In some other respects the position is believed to have changed for the better since 1876. The compiler of the Atlas is scarcely able to conceal his belief in the efficacy of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. He finds the ryot is slowly learning to be independent of the sowkar. The amount of annual borrowings is said to be decreasing, and there is an increased area under cultivation. In the Poona District Mr. Ranade claims that the Act has done, and is doing, a vast deal of good by checking the downward progress of the ryots, and by establishing equity in the place of law, softening the procedure for the recovery of debt. In Satara the effect of the Act is said to have been decidedly good. But it must be said generally of all the districts in which the Act is in operation that so far it has passed only through the mild test of favourable seasons. We have yet to see how the ryot will fare during a bad year when, with his credit curtailed by the Act, he fails to induce the sowkar to lend him money. We must be candid even while recognising the improved position in which the poorer districts of the Presidency would stand in the event of another famine. There is serious, though not absolutely conclusive, evidence of a diminution of population in some of the districts during the famine of thirteen years since. The village census of 1887 shows that the population of the Poona District is eleven thousand short of what it was in 1872. In the Satara District a loss of thirty thousand of certain localities was made up by equivalent increases in others. But in Sholapore there was a loss of nineteen per cent in the population between 1872 and 1881, and subsequent village censuses give no indication of the loss having been made up. It has never been suggested that anything like this large number perished in the famine, and an investigation into the causes of this decrease would have more than ordinary interest. Debt and liability to famine seemed to be correlative. Bijapore and Sholapore are the only districts wholly liable to famine, and in the one thirty per cent. of the ryots are in debt, while Sholapore is described as being overrun with Marwaree and Gujaratee money-lenders. The cultivator indeed will borrow of anybody but the Government, and while that is so, there should be some searching of heart on the part of Government as to the reasons why takavi advances are so sparingly resorted to by the people. Mr. Ozanne, while admitting that the cultivators do not show readiness to accept advances from Government for well construction, still claims that the takavi rules are liberal and the procedure as simple as it can safely be. The question still remains why it is that the cultivators in the Native States more readily avail themselves of advances from the public treasury than they do in British territories. The answer obviously is not to be found in any inherent reluctance on the ryot's part to accept a loan, and that answer, whatever it may be, has yet to be supplied. It may meanwhile be noted that in one of the two districts most liable to famine—that of Sholapore—the cultivators with commendable honesty repaid to Government advances which had already been written off as irrecoverable, and this before they had replaced the cattle which they had lost.

It will be noted that one portion of the Presidency which the Atlas omits from the famine area is just now suffering somewhat severely from the deficiency of the last monsoon. Gujerat, however, is rich, and has an agricultural reserve in which other districts are wanting. The famine country is, strictly speaking, the Deccan and the Carnatic, and of this area fifty-six per cent. is chronically liable to famine, twenty-four per cent. less liable, and twenty per cent. not liable. But when the Konkan, North and South, is described as a country which may be looked upon as safe from famine, there is a danger lest the description should be misleading. It may be true that the rainfall of the Konkan never fails. But we do not forget that during last year the season reports from Ratnagherry and from Tanna spoke in one and the same paragraph of a rainfall of eighty inches and a failure of crops. The South Konkan is held to be impossible to irrigate. But it is evident that at intervals even these coast districts suffer, not from a deficiency of rainfall, but from a wastage of water. Again, the immunity of Ratnagherry from famine does not necessarily involve immunity from serious poverty. We offer no opinion upon the question whether or not the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act should be extended to that Collectorate. But it is a matter of frequent observation that the poverty of the district is increasing. The security which the *Pax Britannica* has given to the coast districts, the prey in turn of pirates and pindharis, has encouraged a rapid increase of the population, which is said to have more than doubled under British occupation. Bombay draws in increasing numbers year by year upon the inhabitants of these coast districts, and yet their poverty increases. The relief of chronic poverty of this kind lies outside the range of famine policy. But it is none the less a serious and pressing question. For the famines of the future, however, we are better prepared than we have been for those of the past. The operations of the Agricultural Department have been so ordered that it will be impossible for scarcity to exist in a district without being promptly brought under notice, and it is hardly likely that British officers hereafter will fail to recognise a famine when they see one.

IT is to be hoped that Sir James Fergusson's statement respecting the damages sustained by British Indian traders on the Zanzibar coast is not the last word that the Government have to say on the subject. "Deeply as the losses of these British subjects is to be regretted," he said, "there is no principle of international law on which compensation can be demanded from the German Government." This surrender of the whole case to Germany seems to us a little premature, and it is necessary that some steps should be taken, both in India and at home, to induce the Government to take up a less flabby attitude in regard to the important interests committed to their care. The British Government have entered into a partnership with Germany on the East Coast of Africa, and when their own subjects are being ruined by the action of the other partner we should hesitate to say that the wrong done is without a remedy. Bitter complaints, we understand, are on their way home to the Foreign Office from the Indian merchants of Zanzibar. Sir James Fergusson pleads the notice which the German Admiral gave of his intention to bombard Saadani recently as a reason why Her Majesty's Government would not be entitled to object to his proceedings. But there have been cases to which that excuse would not apply. For instance, complaint is made that at Thunga some months ago, after a collision between the Germans and the inhabitants, the place was bombarded without notice, the property of the Indian traders was destroyed, and their premises given up to pillage. This incident was made the subject of prompt notification to the Consulate at Zanzibar, and a statement of damages was submitted. A few days later the outbreak at Pangani occurred, and here again British subjects lost heavily in the plunder. At Pangani there was nothing like a bombardment with the usual form of preliminary notification. The disturbance was the direct result of provocation by German sailors and employes of the Company, who entered the mosque with their dogs, and violated the seclusion of the zenana—outrages which Prince Bismarck severely condemned in the Reichstag. Must it be taken for granted that the German Government would plead the rules of international law in order to establish their immunity in respect of losses directly traceable to acts on the part of their subjects which they have officially stigmatised as reprehensible? At Bogomayo, one of the few stations in the German East African Company's territory which they have not abandoned, nearly all the places of business belonging to Zanzibar merchants have been plundered since the beginning of the year, much of the pillage having been done by the servants of the German Company. A long list of the traders who have suffered loss in this way at Bogomayo has been forwarded to the Secretary of State, and amongst them are many whose names are well known in the Bombay bazaars. At the other station now in German occupation, Dar-es-Salaam, the Indian traders have been reduced to complete destitution by the bombardment, and the bulk of them are maintained by the charity of Khojas and others at Zanzibar. The result of all this is a complete stoppage of the trade which is carried on by the seven thousand British Indians who have been distributed along the Coast. Property which escapes destruction in bombardment is reserved for pillage by the people whom the bombardment provokes without subduing, and the reign of lawlessness which the Germans have established in the attempt to introduce civilization is at an end. The Arabs, who have nothing to lose, and who can retire out of reach of the German guns, enjoy complete immunity ; the only sufferers are honest and peaceful Indians who have had no part in the quarrel. The English Government have been much too ready to admit that the wrong is without a remedy. There are special circumstances in the case which would even now warrant them in approaching the German Government with a request that the claims of the sufferers should be dealt with in accordance rather with equity than with a strict interpretation of the rules of international law. It needs much less than Mr. Gladstone's keenness of distinction to understand that there is a great difference between the proceedings on the African Coast and the ordinary operations of war. England and Germany are co-operating for a common purpose, and sacrifices are being made by England much less in her own interest than to further the designs of Prince Bismarck. It would be hard if one of the incidents of the co-operation were to be the oppression and destitution of our fellow-subjects at the hands of our ally for which no recompense is obtainable. The matter is one in which the Zanzibar merchants should not be left to fight their battle unaided. The cessation of trade in East Africa will seriously affect many houses in Bombay, and if the leaders of the mercantile community in Bombay were to make a representation to the Government of India on the subject they would be acting in their own interest, and would be reminding the Government of their long recognized obligation to watch over those of their subjects to whose enterprise we owe the dissemination of British trade and influence in East Africa.

THE prosecution of Sadanand Essoba, the accountant and cashier of the Bombay Small Causes Court, resulted yesterday in a verdict of guilty, and a sentence of six years' rigorous imprisonment. The accused was charged with criminal misappropriation of a sum of Rs. 15,000, which was in his custody as cashier of the court. The money should have been kept in a safe, enclosed in a larger safe, a small sum for current use being kept in the large safe. It was the custom formerly to have a monthly examination of the balances, but in November Mr. Hart, the Chief Judge, directed the Assistant Registrars, Mr. Richard Wilson and Mr. Frederick Spencer, to count the cash at irregular intervals. On three occasions in December the cash was counted and found to be correct ; but it was observed that on each occasion the cashier, when asked to open the safe, stated that he had left the key at home, and that it was only produced afterwards, when, however, the money was found to be in the safe. The same thing occurred twice in January, and the cashier was told that under the new rules the balance should be shown whenever called for. On the 1st of February the key was produced without delay, and everything was in order. But on the 18th of the month, when called upon to open the smaller safe, the cashier stated that he had forgotten to bring the key. He apologised, but on the next day again forgot the key. He stated that a relation of his was dead, and asked for leave, which was refused. The Chief Judge directed that either the key should be produced or the safe forced. The latter alternative being resorted to, the safe was found empty. The cashier stated that he had put the Rs. 15,000 in it, and did not know what had become of it ; he asked for twenty-four hours to replace the money. This was refused, and he was arrested on a warrant. It is necessary to recapitulate these facts, as they show how baseless and wicked was the defence set up during the trial of the accused. The prisoner's counsel, Mr. Badrudeen Tyabjee, was instructed to cross-examine the Assistant Registrars on a line which plainly suggested that not only they themselves, but their near relatives, the late Mr. N. Spencer, the Second Judge, and Mr. J. Spencer, the Clerk of the Court, both dead, had obtained money from the court funds from time to time. It was even alleged that Mr. J. F. Spencer had borrowed Rs. 5,000 from the permanent advances received from the Accountant-General, an unstamped voucher for that amount being shown as evidence of the transaction. A number of chits were also put in showing that the late clerk had received from the cashier several small sums of fifty or a hundred rupees. It was manifestly intended to create an impression on the mind of the jury that the Spencers had used their influence with the cashier to obtain and appropriate for their own private purposes the money of the court which was in his charge. It appeared upon investigation that the Rs. 5,000 to which the voucher referred was actually a sum lent by the Assistant Registrar's mother to the prisoner on a mortgage of some property of his in the Breach Candy Road. Three thousand rupees of this money was repaid and the balance is still due. Mr. Hart gave evidence, which showed to the satisfaction of Mr. Justice Bayley and the jury that the Clerk of the Court had full right to require the cashier to hand over money for the purposes of the court and that the dates showed that at the time the money was so obtained there would be need of funds for current business. The attempt to throw upon innocent shoulders the guilt of the accused recoiled upon him. It was indeed testified by Mr. Hart and by the Assistant Registrars that until the safe was forced and the money was missing the accused was regarded as an honest and a trustworthy man. He was believed to be a man of property ; he owned houses and dealt in shares. His counsel contended that he had not taken the money with any criminal intention ; that he fully intended to replace it, and that as a matter of fact he had repaid every rupee, and that at the worst he had only been guilty of an irregularity, reprehensible and compromising no doubt, but not criminal. This defence lost much of its effect, it is to be feared, by coming after the break down of the attempt to attribute the blame to innocent third parties. Mr. Jardine replied that without a reputation for honesty and trustworthiness the accused could not have occupied a position of trust, and that the intention to replace money is almost always present to the minds of those who yield to the temptation to appropriate it for a time to their own use. Mr. Hart proved that the money was not forthcoming until he had advertised the sale of the accused's property to make good the amount missing. The jury by a unanimous verdict found the prisoner guilty ; the judge in sentencing him intimated that the punishment for the breach of public trust would have been more serious, but for the previous good character of the accused. The sentence is certainly severe, but having regard to what is usual in such cases it cannot be regarded as excessive.

HIS EXCELLENCY Lord Reay yesterday afternoon fulfilled his promise of giving the Chamber of Commerce an account of what had been done by the Bombay Government to meet the views of the mercantile community in effecting desirable economies in the administration, and in facilitating trade by removing impediments both in the Native States, and in the towns under British Administration. In respect to the general financial situation Lord Reay adduced as evidence of the prosperity of the Presidency the fact that although a total of eighty-eight lakhs has been handed over during the last three years to the Government of India, the affairs of the Presidency are carried on without any sacrifice of efficiency, or any resort to additional taxation. Economy had been effected in several departments, notably in that of Public Works, and the recommendations made from time to time of the Chamber of Commerce have been, His Lordship avowed, of great use to the Government when seeking for the means of effecting a necessary retrenchment. A considerable number of appointments indicated by the Chamber as fit objects of attention have been abolished or doubled up. Amongst others, that of the Sheriff of Bombay was specified as an instance in which the Government gladly availed itself of a hint from the Chamber. Indeed, as Lord Reay went with grim satisfaction through the list—long as the catalogue of Homer's ships—of the victims whom the Chamber had marked down for disestablishment, and who were disestablished and disendowed accordingly, it seemed as if those present were just a little conscience-stricken. They felt their responsibility as keenly as did the old lady in New England, who asked her minister to pray for rain, and found to her dismay that the rain came down in a deluge which swept the crops out of her garden. Those Methodees, sighed the good woman, *will* overdo everything! In very sooth Mr. Forbes Adam protested in a similar frame of mind at the close of His Excellency's address that while the Chamber had certainly asked for economy in the Public Works Department, it also desired that the railway system should be freely developed and that roads should be made to feed the railways. It is chiefly in the Department of Public Works that large economies have been effected. A reduction of the expenditure on the Police is to be looked for, but His Excellency took care to add that this anticipation does not extend to the city of Bombay, where a scheme is in preparation for adding to the strength of the force. Every department has felt the pruning knife. The slight reduction under the head of Education touched, His Excellency owned, a very delicate plant, but the sixteen lakhs at which the grant for educational purposes stands for 1889-90 may be taken as normal. The economy aimed at does not apply so much to the money allocated to educational purposes as to the outlay on ornamental buildings. If imposing structures be required for schools in the future, they will not be provided from Government resources. Great progress had been effected in promoting free trade in the Native States, nearly all of which have been induced by the representations of the Political Department to discard both export and import duties other than those levied in British territory. It is satisfactory to know on the authority of His Excellency that in nearly every case the abolition of duties in restraint of trade has been recouped by the enhanced revenue consequent on the stimulus to the prosperity of the States afforded by the abrogation of a faulty fiscal system. The octroi duties in British territory cannot be abolished, because the only alternative is a heavier house duty, but a good deal has been done to restrict the number of articles subjected to town duties, and where they are found to act as transit duties, they are abolished. In concluding his address, Lord Reay expressed the hope that there will be no attempt to legislate in England for the regulation of manufactures in India, without first acquiring an accurate knowledge of the conditions existing in this country. Any measure based on misapprehension of the real state of things must be futile. It could not attain the results aimed at, and it would very probably prove inconvenient and disturbing to the industry on which the prosperity of this great city largely depends. These words of warning elicited the strongest expressions of approval. The Hon'ble Mr. Forbes Adam gave cordial expression to the thanks of the Chamber for the marked attention which Lord Reay had always given to its recommendations, many of which had been carried into effect.

The Commercial Article will be found on page 3.

LORD AND LADY REAY left Bombay by the 11 p. m., Poona train of the G. I. P. Railway last night on their way to Mahableshwar, attended by Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Private Secretary, and Captain Brooks and Captain Forbes, Aides-de-Camp. Their Excellencies were met on the Victoria Terminus by Colonel the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Military Secretary, Colonel Becher, Equerry-in-waiting to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, Captain Steel, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Colonel Portman, Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway Police, and Mr. N. M. Wadia. The last named gentleman presented Their Excellencies with bouquets of flowers.

THEIR Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught leave Bombay by the 11 o'clock Poona train to-night on their way to Mahableshwar.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate for demand loans on the security of Government paper to nine per cent. per annum.

The week's season reports for the Bombay Presidency are summarised in the following general remarks :—Slight rain in parts of Ratnagiri. Late crops in one taluka of Sholapur unsatisfactory. Exotic cotton in parts of Dharwar blighted. Opium in Baroda good. Harvesting of late crops and ploughing for next season's crops progressing. Probable outturn of late crops in Hyderabad twelve annas. Fodder scarce in Khandesh and parts of Karachi, Poona, Ahmednagar, Dharwar, Kathiawar, and Baroda.

THE Government of India is prepared to purchase 2,165 horses during the current year; of these, 1,285 are to be Australians or Cape horses ; 590, country-breds ; 290, Arabs or Persians ; 900, Australians or Cape horses will be delivered in Calcutta ; 285 in Madras, 100 in Bengal, 430 country-breds and 100 in Bombay ; Arabs and Persians, all in Bombay. Australians and Cape horses to be from 14-3 to 16 hands, for which Rs. 650 will be the average price paid. For Arabs and Persians average price will be Rs. 550.

THE honorary degree of Doctor of Laws of the Edinburgh University has been conferred on Sir Syed Ahmed.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 11.

ALTHOUGH interrupted for a day this week by a native holiday, business generally has continued to show increased activity. Especially has this been noticeable with regard to Cotton, in which, under the impetus of stronger advices from the governing markets, coupled with local causes, large transactions have taken place in a strong and advancing market. Latterly a good demand has also been felt for wheat and seeds, leading to a considerable business, and to some advance in prices. Exchange was steady until to-day, when news of a smart decline in silver made the market weaker, and rates close 1-16d. to 3-32d. lower than they were a week ago. Government Paper has fluctuated a little, but the cash price of Four per cent. is now on about last Thursday's level again. The stringency in Money continues to abate, and a further reduction of one per cent. has been made in the Presidency Bank's rate this afternoon. Freights have been dull, and drooping during the greater part of the week, and after some improvement in demand, though not in the rates, the market closes weak, the news by wire of a collapse in the Calcutta Freight Market being an additional element of depression. A fair business has been passing in Imports, and the tone of the market continues to show improvement though prices make no advance; but latest advices from Lancashire can only have the effect of restricting arrival business.

MONEY.—The last weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay showed a decrease in the cash balance of over 5 lakhs; but though there had been a material increase in discounts, this was much more than counterbalanced by a large accession to private deposits, and a sensible falling off in the amount in loan, the actual net decrease in trade requirements having been represented by some 8¾ lakhs, the decrease in the balance being attributable to Government withdrawals. Greater ease has also been apparent in the open market, and the tendency that way was emphasized this afternoon by a further reduction of one per cent in the Bank's rates, the minimum now standing at 9 per cent—the same as that of the Bank of Bengal reduced also by one per cent. yesterday.

EXCHANGE remained steady on last mail day, and Merchant's Bills to a fair amount came out at the current rates for ready business, and at the same forward rates as we quoted on the previous evening. The market continued steady to the close of the week, but with business generally quiet. Some Mercantile Paper was offering at 1s. 4½d. for ready 3 months' sight Credits, and at 1s. 4 15-32d. for the mail of the 19th instant, but the latter rate was not general. Some Bank Telegraphic was sold at 1s. 4 5-16d. for cash. On Monday the market was again steady at a shade less for Bank remittance than Saturday's closing quotations, but unchanged for private Paper. Three months' sight Credits came out to some extent at 1s. 4½d. for the mail and at 1s. 4 15-32d. for later delivery this month, 1s. 4 7-16d. and 1s. 4 13-32d. having been offered for May, and 1s. 4⅜d. for June. For forward Bank Telegraphic 1s. 4 7-32d for early May, 1s. 4 3-16d. for the middle of May to the middle of June, and 1s. 4⅜ for July and onward having been quoted; but no actual business transpired. On Tuesday the Banks were closed for a native holiday. On reopening yesterday the market was steady, but became somewhat weaker on Calcutta advices, reporting a drop of 1-32d. coming to hand. Three months' sight Credits were placed at 1s. 4 15-32d; but the drawing rates of Banks remained unaltered. Telegrams to hand this morning advised the result of the Council biddings in London yesterday as 23¾ lakhs of bills allotted to the three presidencies at 1s. 4 3-16d. and 22½ lakhs of wire transfers at 1s. 4 9-32d., a decline of 3-16 d. per oz. in the price of Silver was also reported, and in response to this news and following Calcutta, this market has been weak, and rates declining all day. Three months' credits were placed at 1s. 4 7-16d. and later at 1s. 4 13-32d. and at closing the following were the quotations :—

Bank Demand		1s. 4 ¼d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 7-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-16d.	,,
Do.	4 do.	1s. 4 11-32d.	,,
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 13-32d.	,,
Credits	3 do.	1s. 4 13-32d.	,,
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 ½d.	,,
Documents	3 do.	1s. 4 7-16d.	,,
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 17-32d.	,,
Francs	3 do.	1·73⅝	,,
Do.	6 do.	1·74⅛	,,

The weekly official statement relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following particulars :—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 10th April 1889	Rs. 86,82,906
Silver received during the week	23,23,871
	Rs. 110 06,780
New coin paid during the week	18,02,185
	Rs. 92,04,595
Bullion belonging to private individuals	62,64,501
	Rs. 154,69,096
Last week	160,39,699

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened rather weaker last Thursday, and 100 3-16 was quoted for Fours for cash; but the rate subsequently hardened to 100¼, at which the market closed. For the next account 100⅜ was quoted, with sellers at the rate, and for the end of May 100½ was at one time named, but 100⅜ afterwards became the quotation, though with little doing on that line. On Saturday the market was weak under the influence of Calcutta, and the cash rate for Four per cents. was called 100 1-16, while for account, 100¼ was named for the 30th instant, 100 7-16 for the end of May. The market, however, was virtually closed owing to the death of a broker, and quotations were nominal to a great extent. On Monday a rather firmer tone prevailed, and the cash rate for Fours was steady at 100⅜, while for the next two accounts 100-5-16 and 100-7-16 have been quoted, but with not much business reported on any line. The Market was closed on Tuesday. Yesterday there was a steady, not to say firm, feeling the rate for Fours for cash having ruled at 100½ to the close, while for the next account there were buyers at 100⅜ and for the end of May 100½ to 9-16. With the rates of the two Presidency Banks one per cent. lower, Government Paper has been firm and advancing again to-day, with many buyers of Fours for the nearer account. For cash, 100¼ has been the general quotation, but 100 5-16 was named at closing; while for the two next accounts 100 7-16 to ½ and 100 7-16 to ⅝ respectively have been the rates. 4½ per cent. Paperhas been nominally 103½ throughout the week; but to-day the price has been lowest, to 103¼.

Five per cent Municipal Bonds are ¼ per cent. higher at 107¾. Port Trust Bonds show no change at 96½,

SHARES have been a very quiet market when it has been open; but it has been closed on two days during the week under review; and, as far as the principal line of Mill scrip is concerned, most of the few changes which we have to make in our weekly list are in favour of buyers. Luckmidas Khimji Mill shares are Rs. 20 lower; Manockji Petit and Queen are Rs. 15 down; Oriental, Colaba Land and Mill, and Alliance, are Rs. 10 lower; Presidency and Empress have declined Rs. 5; Anglo-Indian on the other hand have advanced Rs. 6; Central India are Rs. 30 higher. In Press shares there has been an advance of Rs. 10 in New Berar; of Rs. 5 in Prince of Wales; and of Rs. 2½ in Bombay Cotton. Volkarts have declined Rs. 15; Bombay Trading, first issue, are Rs. 50 higher, and Rs. 20 for the third issue. Port Canning are Rs. 5 higher. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 15 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Money has become more plentiful in the native bazaar, and any little difficulty which was felt last week in obtaining accommodation at a reasonable rate of interest no longer exists. Up-country buyers are now in a position to pay for their purchases within the customary time, and business in staple *Grey Goods* has resumed its usual course. In addition to the easier tone of the money market, a feature which we have to note this week is the firmer market in Manchester, and the smaller disposition on the part of manufacturers to enter into fresh transactions at the rates which were acceptable last week, owing to which holders on this side are also firm. We quote rates for staple *Greys* the same as last week; and in the *Bleached, Turkey Red, Dyed,* and *Printed* goods there is no change whatever. The off-take from the bazaar is put down at 4,000 packages of imported goods; and about 2,000 bales of *Local Goods*, the market for which is quiet and unaltered.

YARNS.—*Imported Twist* keeps steady at our last quotations: but only a moderate business is again reported. Telegrams from Hongkong report the sales of *Bombay Yarn* for the fortnight ending on last Monday as 8,500 bales with rates as before; and Exchange Rs. 220½. In presence of these advices, sales here have reached 6,000 bales for the week at an improvement of 1-32 to 1-16 anna per lb. confined, however, to 10s, 12s. 16s, and 20s, the market closing active with an advancing tendency at the following official quotations :—

Twist	No. 6s	Mul's, As.	4½	to 5 1-16	per lb.
,,	,, 8s	,, ,,	5⅛	,, 5¼	,,
,,	,, 10s	,, ,,	5½	,, 6	,,
,,	,, 12s	,, ,,	5⅝	,, 6 1-16	,,
,,	,, 16s	,, ,,	6¾	,, 6¾	,,
,,	,, 20s	,, ,,	6⅞	,, 7	,,
,,	,, 24s	,, ,,	7⅛	,, 7⅛	,,
,,	,, 30s	,, ,,	7⅜	,, 8⅛	,,

IMPORTS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARN.—The usual monthly figures for shipments of Manufactures and Twist to India are to hand through Reuter; and as far as Bombay is concerned they show a decrease compared with February's missions in all the items of *Cloth*, though as regards *Yarn*, last month's total shows a material excess over its predecessor as against the shipments for the corresponding month last year, the figures now wired show some increase in *Plain Cottons*; but on all the other lines, including *Yarn*, falling off is disclosed. Taking the first quarter of the current year, we find the shipments of all *Cottons* heavier than they were for the first three months of 1888, the increase in *Plain Cloth* being nearly 20 million yards; but in Twist there was a falling off of 1½ million lbs.

	March 1889	Feb. 1889	March 1888
Bombay—			
Plain Cottons	46,60,000	49,30,000	45,80,000
Coloured Cottons	4,000,0 0	4,100,000	4,750,000
Printed Cottons	9,700,000	10,650,000	11,000,000
Twist	1,250,000	950,0 0	1,400,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons	71,150 000	79,50),000	73,2 ,0,000
Coloured Cottons	8,250,000	7,600,000	7,500,000
Printed Cottons	4,100,000	4,050,000	2,80 ,000
Twist	1,300,000	1,000,000	1,750,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons	9,850,000	9,050 0'0	7,400,000
Coloured Cottons	2,350,000	1,60 ,000	800,000
Printed Cottons	2,70 ,000	1,700,000	1,450,000
Twist	1,300,000	1,600,000	900,000

	Three Months 1889	Three Months 1888
Bombay only		
Plain Cottons	151,850,000	132,50,000
Coloured Cottons	12,250,000	11,550,000
Printed Cottons	29,750,000	28,450,000
Twist	3,70,000	5,100,000

METALS.—A moderate business has been passing in *Copper*, and the market is firm at an advance of 4 to 8 annas per cwt. *Yellow Metal* is also higher to the extent of 8 to 12 annas per cwt., but with not very much doing though firm in tone. *Iron* is rather neglected, and only a small business is reported, the tone of the market being quiet, and prices quite unchanged.

COALS.—A few retail lots of Davison's West Hartley per Ataka (s) have found buyers at Rs. 19½ per ton; the demand, however, for this description has been fairly good. For Powell's Duffryn enquiry has for the present somewhat subsided, Rs. 24½ per ton being still quoted for March-April shipment, but attracting buyers. We quote :—

Cardiff	Rs. 24	per ton
Davisons	,, 19½	,,
North Wales	,, 17½	,,

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—We have had an active and advancing market for this staple during the past week, the reported sales of ready stuff having averaged over 5,000 bales *per diem* on days when the market was open, while prices have advanced Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per candy beyond our quotations by last mail. A firm feeling was noticeable on last mail day, which continued to prevail to the end of the week, a considerable business having been done both for export and local consumption on Friday and Saturday, though generally at the previous level of rates. The new week opened with a strong feeling; and an active demand from spinners and exporters resulted in probably the largest day's business of the season so far, while prices moved up Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy. Thereafter, fortified by the telegraphic news from Liverpool and New York, the tone continued firm and demand active, while a further advance in prices of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy was established. The principal business has been in Oomra varieties, of which the heavy arrivals of this season offer a good selection, and foremost amongst these Julgaum has been taken in large quantities, at prices ranging from Rs. 199½ to Rs. 213 per candy, the other Oomra kinds which have attracted most attention having been Barsee, at Rs. 195-225; Dhulia, at Rs. 181-99; Nugger, at Rs. 196-205: Indore, at Rs. 194-211; Karanja, at Rs. 204-7; Akola, at Rs. 190-213½; Kirby, at Rs. 223; and Khangaum, at Rs. 208-10½. A large line of Bengals has been done at Rs. 176-198, according to quality. Dhollera kinds have not been in much request, but transactions have taken place in Dhollera, at Rs. 205-14; in Bhownugger, at Rs. 203½-26; and in Amlee Ginned, at Rs. 223½,28 per candy. Broach has found a few buyers at Rs. 231. Forward contracts have been made in Dharwar, for May delivery, at Rs. 216-19 per candy.

The Receipts of new Cotton for the past week have been 65,200 bales, against 72,100 bales received the week before, and 67,500 bales for the corresponding week last year. The figures which we give below show that the excess in arrivals of this season's crop compared with that for 1887-88 is now 380,825 bales or slightly less than it was a week ago.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, cost and freight to Liverpool *via* Canal without commission, *viz.* :—

New Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F
Bengal Fine	Rs. 200	= 4 3-16d.
Do. Fully Good	,, 192	= 4 1-32d.
Do. Good.	,, 185	= 3[illegible]
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	,, 220	= 4 9-16d.
Do. Good	,, 211	= 4 13-32d.
Do. Fully Good Fair	,, 205	= 4 9-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	,, 211	= 4 13-32d.
Khandeish, Good	,, 204	= 4[illegible]d.
Do. F. G. Fair	,, 195	= 4 1-16d.
Belatee, Fine	,, 209	= 4 11-32d.
Do. Fully Good	,, 205	= 4 9-32d.
Do. Good	,, 195	= 4 1-16d.
Broach Fine (April)	,, 244	= 5 1-16d.
Do. Good ,,	,, 228	= 4 25-32d.
Dhollera Fine ,,	,, 220	= 4[illegible].
Do. Fully Good ,,	,, 220	= 4 9-16d.
Do. Good ,,	,, 212	= 4 13-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good (May)	,, 220	= 4 9-16d.
Westerns, Good ,,	,, 200	= 4 11-32d.

The Arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last are as follows :—

	Season 1888-89. Bales.	Season 1887-88. Bales.
Bengals	223,600	166,000
Berar	323,800	134,500
Khandeish	226,200	158,000
Barsi and Nugger	80,200	46,000
Hingunghaut	24,400	675
Broach	127,200	81,000
Dhollera	125,400	151,000
Sind and Persian	21,300	33,500
	1,151,500	770,675

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years :—

Receipts.	1889.	1888.	1887.
For the week	66,900	68,600	79,186
From 1st Jan. to 10th April	1,002,212	711,831	725,377
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	68,813	53,846	45,791
From 1st Jan. to 10th April	707,871	406,039	430,536
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	1,633	381	451
From 1st Jan. to 10th April	11,633	10,894	11,5 6

WHEAT.—A small business was passing in this market when last mail left, but on the following day a good demand sprang up, and large transactions were reported on the basis of previous prices. The fresh week opened with less enquiry, the tone of the market, however, remaining steady; and after the holiday on Tuesday an active demand was again felt resulting in a large business advance of one anna per cwt. all round.

SEEDS.—This market has followed the course of that for wheat, and on the whole, a good deal has been done. Prices, however, have not changed except in the case of *Linseed*, which we quote an anna per cwt. higher at Rs. 6-6-6 to Rs. 6-9-0 in a firm market.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Wheat—For the week	248,486	383,968	359,563
From 1st Jan. to 10th April	1,598,493	1,791,631	2,307,199
Linseed—For the week	79,718	133,378	135,318
From 1st Jan. to 10th April	675,603	845,092	880,862
Rapeseed—For the week	90,349	50,355	32,248
From 1st. Jan. to 10th April	281,150	164,396	142,274
Gingelly Seed for the week	16,725	18,716	24,982
From 1st Jan. to 10th April	528,593	559,518	646,919

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

Wheat—For the week	67,664	172,408	123,150
From 1st Jan. to 10th April	1,952,976	1,065,902	1,924,928
Linseed—For the week	13,003	90,238	36,493
From 1st Jan. to 10th April	668,746	657,402	486,530
Rapeseed—For the week	1,000	15,327	6,839
From 1st Jan. to 10th April.	385,890	118,514	122,352
Gingelly Seed—For the week		6,762	4,215
From 1st Jan. to 10th April	474,656	581,374	587,974

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Meeting of University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Evening Party to H. H. the Jam Saheb of Jamnagar, at Mr. Damodhur Thackersey Mooljee's bungalow, Mahaluxmee, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED—The following vessels arrived on the 10th inst. :—Nurjahan (s), from Calcutta. Yesterday :—Chinwara (s), from Calcutta; Ataka (s), N. Shields; and Krishna (s), Mangalore.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Booldana (s), for Calcutta; Byculla (s), Calcutta and Coast; Olive Branch (s), Liverpool; Asama (s), Marseilles; Lilburn Tower (s), Dunkirk; Nevasa (s), Calcutta; Himalaya (s), Calcutta and Coast; H. M's. Man-of-War Ranger, Aden; Krishna (s), Mormagao and Mangalore. To-day :—Lombardy (s), Jedda; and Katie (s), Havre.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Schiehallion and the s. ss Assam left the dock on Wednesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Wardha and the s. s. Busheer left the dock on Wednesday and the s. s. Olive Branch yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind direct per extra s. s. Labourdonnais will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p. m. this day.

FAIR.—An annual Mahomedan fair will commence on Saturday, the 13th instant, at Karelwady, near Charni Road, and will continue for five days.

POLO ON THE MAIDAN.—The game this evening will be :—Stripes : Mr. Graham (capt.), Mr. Daunt, Mr. Warden, and Mr. Brooks. White : Mr. Barton (capt.), Capt. Baxter, Mr. Nathan, and Mr. Dixon. To commence at 5 o'clock.

NO LICENCES.—Sheik Abdool Rehman and Dossan Jetha, victoria-drivers, were charged by Inspector Killeen with driving their conveyances without licences, and were fined Rs. 3 each by Mr. Cooper at the Fort Police Court. Fifteen other gharrywallas were also charged with plying without licences, and fined Rs. 3 each.

THE SURAT FIRES RELIEF FUND.—Mr. Harkissondas Narotumdass, one of the honorary secretaries to the Surat Fire Relief Fund, which was started, the other day at the residence of Sir D. M. Petit, having applied to his friend, the Thakore Saheb Sir Jasvatsinjjee, K.C.I.E., of Limree, for a contribution to the fund, Sir Jasvatsinjjee has sent a telegram to Mr. Harkisondas authorising him to subscribe to the fund a sum of Rs. 1,000 on his behalf.

YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 2-B Gloster Regiment will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6 o'clock this evening :—

Lancers	Trial by Jury ..... D'Albert.
Overture	Mitel'a ..... Gounod.
Valse	Arcadia ..... Godfrey.
Selections	Maritan ..... Wallace.
Valse	Sweet Vows ..... Roeder.
Polka	Iris ..... Farrell.

H. H. THE JAM SAHEB OF JAMNAGAR.—To meet His Highness Maharajah Dhiraj Jam Shri Vibhajee Bahadoor, K.C.S.I., of Jamnagar, the reception committee have issued invitations to an evening party at 9 p. m. to-day at Mr. Damodhur Thackersey Mooljee's bungalow, Mahaluxmee. His Highness will be glad to receive all his subjects and other gentlemen in Bombay at Mr. Thackersey Mooljee's bungalow, Mahaluxmee, between 3 and 6 p.m. to-day, and the Dewan requests their presence on the occasion.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Narayen Ramjee, against whom there appeared a register of four previous convictions, was yesterday brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Sanderson before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found loitering by night at the Null Bazaar Road on the night of the 1st instant and failing to give a satisfactory account of himself, he being a reputed thief. The accused, on failing to furnish the necessary security for his future good behaviour, was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN OLD JAIL BIRD.—Dhondoo Jannoo, against whom there appeared a register of five previous convictions, was again yesterday charged by Inspector Sanderson before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a brass pot, valued at 14 annas, from the house of Govindrao Dhurumpall on Monday evening last. The accused was arrested by the police while he was endeavouring to dispose of the pot at the Chindee Bazaar, the owner identifying it as his property. Accused, on pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DISHONEST BOATMEN.—Noorkhan Haroonkhan and Hoosinkhan Meakhan, boatmen belonging to a prow plying in the harbour, were yesterday charged by Constable Robinson before Mr. Hamilton at the Fort Police Court with criminal breach of trust as carriers in respect of a quantity of buffalo horns, valued at Rs. 40, the property of Hormusjee Bhickajee. The two accused were entrusted with the property in question in their boat from the s.s. Himalaya to be landed on shore, but they removed the horns into a tony on their way, and subsequently sold them to a Khoja. They were sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment each.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT AMALNER.—Prizes consisting of sarees, cholkhans, books, and sweetmeats were distributed to the students of the girls' school at Amalner on the 9th April. There was a large gathering, and the meeting was presided over by Rao Bahadoor H. R. Shirhatti, District Deputy Collector. The head-master of the boys' school gave an account of the progress made by the girls. Speeches were made by the president, the sub-judge, and three vakeels. A similar ceremony will soon take place here connection with the distribution of prizes to the boys of the vernacular, the English, and the Hindustani schools, a subscription having been raised to defray the expenses.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital respecting the death of Manockjee Pestonjee, aged 21 years. Deceased was a fitter in the Municipal Workshops. On Friday night last, the 5th instant, deceased was removed from his residence in Dukarwady, Dhobie Talao, to the hospital, suffering from the effects of arsenic, which he said he had taken because he was accused of stealing a purse containing three annas belonging to a fellow workman on the day previous. He died at 3-30 on Wednesday afternoon. The medical evidence went to show that death was due to arsenical poisoning. The verdict was that the death of Manockjee Pestonjee was caused by arsenic, which he voluntarily administered to himself.

A CREDULOUS MARWARI.—Hukma Khushal, a Marwari, who keeps a money-lender's shop at Mombadavie, applied yesterday at the Fort Police Court for a summons against a Bania, named Ramjee Ragowjee, for cheating. Ragowjee, from the Marwari's statement, came to him and asked him for a loan of Rs. 150 and offered as security a pair of heavy anklets, which he said were made of silver. The Marwari advanced the money, but afterwards his suspicions were aroused, and on taking the anklets to an assayer, he found they were made of brass and silvered over. The summons was granted, but Mr. Cooper expressed his surprise that a Marwari could not tell at once whether the anklets were silver or not. His worship said that the smell alone ought to have told him that the anklets were made of brass. On being questioned as to the number of years he had been in business, the Marwari said thirty—an answer which seemed to supprise his Worship considerably after w hat had transpired.

CONFESSIONS OF AN OPIUM-EATER.—Saleh Mahomed Hadji Tyeb was charged before Mr. Cooper yesterday at the Fort Police Court with the theft of some opium valued at four annas. A bullock cart-driver, who had some bales of cotton in his cart, said the accused tore the sacking of one of the bales and picked some cotton from it. The cart-driver remonstrated, but Tyeb told him to let him alone, and confidently imparted the important information to the cart-driver that he had not had his breakfast. The cart-driver however, was not to be moved, and Tyeb was taken into custody. The accused by his eccentric conduct excited the risibility of the court. He appeared to be in a dreamy condition and utterly oblivious to all that occurred. He would now and then unsuccessfully attempt to imitate a juggler and swallow some small piece of cloth he had in his hand. On being asked by his worship, through the interpreter, what he had to say, he answered very incoherently, saying that somebody gave him a pice for opium and some one else was good enough to give him Rs. 400 without security. His worship ordered the accused to be detained and the state of his mind reported upon.

A FREAK OF NATURE.—Byramjee Nusserwanjee, an Irani, was charged by Superintendant Crummey yesterday before Mr. Cooper at the Fort Police Court with causing an obstruction in the Marwadi Bazaar. Mr. Crummey stated that the accused was in the Marwadi Bazaar the day before yesterday and had a goat with him partially covered over with a cloth. He wanted Rs. 30 for it and a Marwari was offering Rs. 22. A crowd collected, when it became known that the goat was a freak of nature and caused an obstruction. The accused was told to move on, but as he would only move a few yards at a time and then gather another crowd he was taken into custody. The Police Superintendent informed his worship that it was a practice with some natives, who were not Hindoos to take a goat to the Marwadi Bazaar and demand a certain price for it from the Marwaris and Bunias there. If they did not get their price at once, they threatened to kill the goat, and the matter ended in either the goat-seller getting his price or in his getting a thrashing and having the goat taken from him. The goat in question had been a few weeks ago exhibited in a little tent, on the Green, opposite the Crawford Market. His worship fined the accused Rs. 2.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, will sail to-day for London, with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Miss Hall	Mr and Mrs Hamblyn Borrer
Mr P H Half	Mr Lewis and child
Mr Percy Flower	Mr Cox
Mr J Harris	Mrs Jones
Mr Bootless	

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Flower	Mr J Russell
Miss Flower	Mr Apperton
Mrs Cox and infant	Mr Roberts
Col Channer	Mr W A Baker
Mr Duffus	Mr F Coben
Mr O Stack	Dr H B Brady
Mr J L Symons	

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr and Mrs Bright and 2 children	Mr Milne
Mr and Mrs Carstairs and child	Mdlle Merley
Mr T Inglis	Miss Harrison
Mr H F Leonard	Col Thirlier
	Mirza Hussain Sharif

FOR ADEN.

Mr and Mrs Walsh Norton	Mr Devenish

The following passages are engaged :—

Per s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind, Captain R. F. Briscoe, 19th April, 1889.

FOR LONDON.—Mr G Arbuthnot, Lady Edge, Miss Edge and child, Mr and Mrs D Rasbothaun, Mr J Hudson, Mr and Mrs Rattigan and 3 children, Col and Mrs Caldecott and child, Mrs Pitt and infant, Col and Mrs Jarrett and child, Major and Mrs Sidney Smith, Mr A Ewbank, Capt Bradshaw, Col and Mrs Bullock, Mr and Mrs Entwisle and 2 children, Mr Wel-h, Miss Erskine, Miss Thorne, Miss Powlett, Mr R Sewell, Mr and Mrs Hammond, Mr Hardy, Mr J W Alexander, Mr C Wagner, Mr R D Campbell, Mrs Timber and infant, Mrs Holder, 2 children and infant, Mr J Cumming and daughter, Mr Baxter, Mr J G Single, Mr Majeedullap, Mr and Mrs Eyers, Master Bedford, Mrs J R Keane and infant, Major Glancy, Mr J Downing, Mrs H Downing, Mr H Downing, Mrs J Downing and 3 children, Mr J M Roddy, Mr J Browne, Lieut G Moore, Mr [illegible] Dibben and 2 infants, Mr and Mrs Pratt, Capt Pritchard, Miss Dawson, Lieut Fitcher, Mr G P Greene, Mr and Mrs A P Nicoll, Mrs A L Mein, Mr P H Hall, Miss Hall, Mr R E Younghusband, Mr A D Younghusband, Mr Lewis, and Mr H S Wise.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr J Walker, Col Fendall Currie, Mr W G Wilson, Col Webster, Mr W F Lawrence, Col C A Boyley, Mr M T Taylor, Surgn-Major and Mrs Johnson, Mr C N Espley, Mr H S Knox, Mr H J S Cotton, Mr C Kough, Mr and Mrs Blizard, Major Creagh, Mr F Hope, Mr W Porteous, Mr and Miss Jones, Mr Blair, Mr Alexander, Mr A Lucas, Capt Crofton, Col F J Caldecott, Mr T Henderson, Mr W A Bouflower, Mr L M Thonton, Miss Thompson, Mr Thompson, Mr Upton, Lieut-Col Amijatt Burney, Mr F S Hamilton, Mr W Bull, Mr Smith, Mr Moat, Mr R W Brereton, Mr F H Cope, Mr Butterworth, Mr Chatfield, Mr MacIvor, Mr J Arrowsmith, Mr G S Forbes, Mr Crighton, and Lt-Col J E P Mosley.

FOR GIBRALTAR—Capt G C B Baker.

FOR ISMAILIA.—Mr R Moat, and Mr W B Smith.

Per s.s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, 26th April, 1889.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Surg-Genl Walker, Mr. Humphray Mr W Kaye, and Major W S Brereton.

FOR LONDON.—Mr A Campbell.

FOR BRINDISI.—Dr J Burgess, Mr H H G Tucker, and Mr M Halliday.

Per s. s. Bokhara, Captain W. J. Nantes, 30th April, 1889.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr and Mrs Dawson, Mrs Buller, Mr and Mrs J Brooks, Mr and Miss E Solano, Mrs and Miss Bulman, Rev R R Winter, Mr C J Robertson, Mrs Cotton, Capt Lindsell, Hon Justice Macpherson, Mr R L Harris, Miss White, Mr and Mrs Gordon Young, child and infant, Mr E M Murray, Mr D Haig, Col B J Goldie, Col and Mrs Portman, Miss Boddeley, Mr Spilling, Mr and Mrs H D Moule, Col and Mrs Buller, Lieut Wake, Lt-Col G W Wilcock, Col and Mrs Willoughby, Dr Surgn-Genl Walker, and Mr A T Mackenzie.

FOR LONDON.—Mr. Elton, Mr W N Spratt, Mr W Laski, Mrs Luttlefair and 2 children, Miss Cousell, Surgn-Genl Brook Smith, and Col J M Sym.

Per s s. Ganges, Captain T. J. Alderton, 3rd May, 1889.

FOR LONDON.—Mr and Mrs G F Shephard, Mr Pengelly, Mr Kittredge, Mr Clark, Mr Deighton, Col and Mrs F W Colby, Capt Warden, Mr and Miss Mann, Mr and Mrs Forbes, 3 children and infant, Mr W A Holland, Mr and Mrs Dome and child, Mr Jamsetjee Wadia, Mr and Mrs Hamilton and infant, Mrs Goodfellow, Mr Johnston, Mr W Griffin, Mr Lancaster, Mr Kirley, Mr and Mrs Rose, 2 children and infant, and Mr and Mrs E J Smith and child.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr E A West, Mr and Mrs R T Burney, Mr D Broadfoot, Miss Harrison, Col E R Conolly, Mr Hynes, Mr J S Porter, Surg-Maj and Mrs Spencer, Capt and Mrs Franks and child, and Mr I G Findlay.

Per s. s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 10th May, 1889.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr T Benson, Mr D J Macpherson, Mr Hill, Mr Macmahon, Mr I S Allan, and Dr Donnell.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr and Mrs Monks, Mr Hugh W Jones, Mr L wis Moore, and Mr L P Shirres.

FOR LONDON.—Mr W Cooper.

Per s.s. Peninsular, Capt H W Wyatt, 17th May, 1889.

FOR LONDON—Mrs Fletcher and child, Mr J Davis, Mr T Coury, Major and Mrs Martin, Mrs Lang and three children, Mrs Gray and infant, Major and Mrs Gardiner, Mr J Packup, Mr and Mrs Bateson, Mr S Jacob, Mr L W avies, Mr Rushton, Mr Coury, Mr R Barday, Mr I Saville, Surg-Maj and Mrs Swaine and 3 children, Mr John Muir, and Sir H and Lady Plowden.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr R D Robjon and Mr R Sedgwick.

Per s. s. Assam, Captain E. W. F. Browne, 21st May, 1889.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr H C Wright.

DIVINE SERVICES.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

8-30 P.M.—Special Mission Service and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis. Subject: Humility solves the doubter's questions.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZGAON.

8 P.M.—Litany and Sermon by Rev. F. Biscoe.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

The Lord Bishop will hold a Confirmation in Christ Church, Byculla, this day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m.

THE revised list of persons liable to serve on juries in Bombay was published in the *Government Gazette* yesterday.

CAPTAIN H. M ABUD, acting sixth Assistant Political Resident at Aden, has been granted privilege leave for a month and 25 days.

CAPTAIN J. S. ASHBY will act as third Assistant Political Resident at Aden, Captain M. T. Lyde as fourth, and Captain Abud as fifth.

MR. W. E. VAUGHAN has been granted a pilot's license in Bombay.

THE REV. G. H. LEWIS, B. A., having completed ten years' service, has been promoted to the grade of senior chaplain.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, April 11.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India, on medical certificate, for one hundred and eighty-two days from date of quitting India, under Clause 51, India Army Circulars, 1886 :—

Brigade-Surgeon E Sexton, MD, IMS, in Medical charge 21st Bombay Infantry. Pension service thirtieth year, commenced 10th July 1888.

Sergeant William Kitchen, Adjutant-General's Department, is promoted to the rank of Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 7th April, 1889.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service, eight of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Staff Corps.

Major Thomas Teed,—31st March 1889.

The undermentioned Medical officers, having completed twelve years' service, to be Surgeons-Major from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Surgeon William Keith Hatch, M.B., Surgeon Hormasji Dadabhai Masani, and Surgeon Kanobe Ranchoddas Kirtikar, 31st March 1889.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year from date of being struck off duty, under Clause 51, Indian Army Circulars, 1886 :—

Colonel G. C. Sartorius, Staff Corps, Commandant, 27th Bombay Light Infantry (1st Biluch Battalion). Pension service thirtieth year, commenced 3rd November 1888.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 26th March 1889 :—

14th Bombay Infantry.

Jamadar Bapu Mochi to be

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BANQUET TO MR. W. H. SMITH.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

A banquet was given last night by the City merchants to the Right Hon. W. H. Smith as a compliment to his able leadership of the House of Commons. Three hundred were present, including the Marquis of Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, and Lord Wolseley.

SAMOAN AFFAIRS.

England, America, and Germany have agreed to retain one war ship each at Samoa pending the conference which will assemble shortly on Samoan affairs.

THE SURAT FIRES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, APRIL 11.

There have been several small fires and scares to-day. Relief on any large scale has not begun yet, meanwhile immediate relief is given to thousands of the poor in the shape of grain, clothes, housing, and cash from the sum of Rs. 3,000 sent by Seth Jugmohandas Vandravandas Bhaiseth and Seth Nensey Pirumahmad of Bombay. This help is greatly appreciated. Popular scare has not abated, and incendiarism is still suspected. Special detectives and police patrolling are badly needed.

MR. SPENCER AND HIS COMPANION'S BALLOON ASCENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 11.

Mr. Spencer and his companion landed safely at Palkaria, three miles from Baraset, where they were taken charge of by a Baboo, who demanded a thousand rupees for his hospitality and the use of his carriage, refusing to part with the balloon unless the demand was complied with. The former arrived in Calcutta by train at eight o'clock in the evening.

SIR T. MADHAVA ROW AND THE GERMAN COLONISTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 11.

Sir T Madhava Row having sent to Prince Bismarck and Sir Edward Malet copies of the *Madras Times*, containing certain advice to German Colonists in East Africa written by him, replies were received yesterday direct from them.

Prince Bismarck says:—"I have read with much interest the rules which you lay down for intercourse with the native populations, and I am convinced that if those rules are followed and adhered to by my countrymen, they will largely increase their relations with the African races, whose different character and habits are as yet not fully understood in Germany. Thanking you sincerely for the interest you have taken in the success of our colonisation in Africa, &c."

Sir Edward Malet in his letter says:—"Prince Bismarck has been greatly pleased and interested with the precepts enjoined on German Colonists in Africa, and has caused them to be translated and reprinted in the principal German newspapers."

THE ALUNDI MUNICIPALITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 11.

The case in which a resident of Alundi in the Poona District applied to the District Judge, Mr. Crowe, to set aside the election of six commissioners of that Municipality on the grounds that the voting had not been fairly conducted, and that the elected commissioners were illiterate was decided to-day. The Magistrate held that the elections were irregular, and directed that new elections should be held.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 11.

The P. and Company's s. s. Pekin, with homeward Indian mails of 5th instant, arrived here at 2 a. m. to-day.

COLOMBO, APRIL 10.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind with Australian and China mails left here for Bombay at 9 a. m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, APRIL 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 10.

The Anchor Line steamer Roumania left here for Bombay this morning.

MARSEILLES, APRIL 10.

The Anchor Line s. s. Persia arrived here this morning.

ADEN, APRIL 10.

The Anchor Line s. s. Hispania arrived here this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been firm, inspired by Cotton, Indian buyers holding aloof.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	½
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	85
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅞
4½ per cent. ,,	70⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
Bar Silver	42⅛

MAJOR J. M. HUNTER will act as President of the Rajasthanik Court of Kathiawar; Captain L. L. Fenton as Superintendent of Surveys under the Court and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar; Lieut H. D. Merewether, fourth Assistant, and Lieut. S. H. Godfrey as Assistant Political Superintendent and ex-officio Assistant Superintendent of Police, Palanpur.

THERE has been a serious fire in the military rest-camp at Delhi, two of the tents and considerable property, principally men's kits, having been completely destroyed. The fire is attributed to carelessness on the part of some occupants of the tents, and two men are under arrest for an act of negligence which is supposed to have caused the fire.

THE Mullagori route, which offers an alternative road to the north of the Khyber, has not yet been opened out, but our officers on the frontier are becoming more and more familiar with it. Last month Colonel Warburton, Political Officer in charge of the Pass, and four engineer officers of the Military Works Department, spent five days on the new route between Landi Kotal and Peshawar, their trip enabling them thoroughly to examine the country through which it passes. The road, it is expected, will be made during the next cold weather.

THE *Rangoon Times'* Kendat correspondent wires that the civil police office and guard of that station were accidentally burnt on the 7th instant with furniture, stationery, vouchers, 1,400 rounds of ammunition, and 25,000 caps. Beyond this, very little Government property was lost, but the house of the District Superintendent and Inspector and some private property were destroyed. The fire was caused by a Burman constable upsetting a small kerosine lamp, and the buildings being close together all efforts to extinguish the fire proved futile.

THE GOVERNOR AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR delivered a very important address at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce yesterday evening. It was a very comprehensive speech dealing with the policy of Government on large questions of administration, finance, and commerce. There was a large attendance of members of the Chamber. The Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam, president of the Chamber, in formally introducing His Excellency, observed that the Chamber had hitherto interchanged views with Government through the dilatory, laborious, and round-about process of official correspondence, and they had never before heard from the lips of the head of the Government an account of how their representations had been received and considered. It was, therefore, at once a privilege and a notable occurrence that the Governor had himself come there to express his views on important questions, in which the Chamber, as well as the public, were deeply interested. His Excellency spoke at great length upon the retrenchments which have been made in various departments of administration. He pointed out that in a large number of cases the salaries attached to high posts had been reduced, that several offices had been abolished, and several others amalgamated. He observed that the savings had been made with due regard to the efficiency of the administration, which so far from being impaired had rather improved in consequence of the changes which had been effected in it. The contribution which the Government of India demand from the local Government had amounted during the past four years, to a total of 88½ lakhs. But His Excellency was glad to inform the Chamber that the state of the revenue of the Presidency did not render it very difficult to bear the burden. Speaking of the educational policy of Government, His Excellency gave the figures of expenditure for the last six years, to show that the budget estimate, under this head, for the year 1889-90 was larger than the actual expenditure of each of the five previous years. The Governor then referred with satisfaction to the success which had attended the persistent efforts of Government to impress upon the Native States the benefits of applying the principles of free-trade to the regulation of their trade. In speaking of this matter, Lord Reay paid a very graceful tribute to the memory of Mr. John Bright, the great apostle of Free Trade, and His Excellency warmly acknowledged the readiness with which Native Chiefs had agreed, in many instances, to abolish the transit duties which used to hamper trade in so great a degree. His Excellency hoped that the Municipalities in British territory would themselves set a good example by abolishing such *octroi* duties levied by them as were only transit duties in a veiled form. With regard to the agitation started in Manchester to introduce a Factory Act in India, on the lines of the English legislation, the Governor said that the Chamber had "hoisted the danger signal" and had, as was its wont, given a very clear and definite expression of their views on the subject. He would not discuss, on that occasion, that extremely important question; but he would simply say that the opinion of the Chamber was cordially endorsed by the Government, and that the Government would be glad to co-operate with the Chamber in preventing a legislation, which was absolutely uncalled for, which would be as futile, as it would be inconvenient. The address was followed throughout with deep interest and attention, and Mr. Forbes Adam, in thanking His Excellency for his extremely interesting speech, said that every member of the Chamber, whatever his individual opinion might be on the question of "migration to the hills," would cordially join him in the hope that he was going to express, on the eve of His Excellency's departure that evening for Mahableshwar, that he would thoroughly enjoy the bracing climate of the hill after his long, useful and hard work in this city for the past three months. Mr. Forbes Adam reminded his hearers that the Governor was, of course, not going to enjoy a holiday in Mableshwar, for he had quite as much work to do there as in Bombay. The vote of thanks having been very warmly carried, his Excellency, in acknowledging it, spoke very highly of the valuable advice and assistance which the Government always received from Mr. Forbes Adam on great questions of financial and commercial interest. The Governor hoped that if the Chamber were to have other Scotchman for their chairman, in future years, they would always be Scotchman of the calibre of Mr. Forbes Adam. This sentiment of his Excellency regarding the present chairman of the Chamber was heartily endorsed by the meeting, which then separated.

THE JAM OF JAMNAGAR IN BOMBAY.

HIS HIGHNESS THE JAM SAHEB of Jamnagar is being received in Bombay with the utmost courtesy, both by Government and by the public at large. To-day an evening party is to be given in honour of His Highness' visit to Bombay by his leading subjects residing in this city, and to-morrow afternoon the Jam Saheb has invited the principal Pundits or learned priests, headed by the well-known Gatoolaljee, and later on nearly the whole of his subjects, who will be treated to light refreshments. On Saturday afternoon His Highness gives a return party to the principal inhabitants of Bombay at the bungalow belonging to Mr. Damodar Thakursee Mooljee, which has been placed at his disposal during his temporary residence here.

On Wednesday morning His Highness paid a State visit to H. E. the Governor. About seven o'clock a State carriage in charge of an A.D.C., accompanied by the Governor's Body-Guard, was sent to the Jam Saheb's residence for the purpose of escorting him to Government House, Malabar Point. His Highness was accompanied by Mr. H. A. Wadia, Barrister-at-Law, Dewan Mugonlal, Sirdar Bhai Singh, Sirdar Lal Singh, Dr. Dadabhoy Rivettna, Vizier Raghav Rao, the State Engineer, and the Private Secretary. A guard-of-honour with the regimental colours and band was posted in front of Government House, and as His Highness alighted from his carriage they presented arms and a salute of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery in honour of the visit. He was received at the steps by the Military and Private Secretaries, and by His Excellency the Governor in the Reception Hall. The Chief presented 101 sovereigns as a *nazar* in the usual oriental fashion, they were merely touched by the Governor and remitted. The staff of H. H. also placed five gold pieces each at the foot of the "throne," which were also touched and remitted. After a most cordial interchange of civilities, the Jam Saheb and the Governor had a private interview, and His Excellency was the means of dispelling some erroneous impressions which had been created some time ago as to Government policy in connection with the administration of the Kattywar principalities, and both the Jam Saheb and the Chief of Gondal, who came in shortly afterwards, were assured that there would be no change in the policy which had been hitherto extended to them. The two Chiefs and their advocate, Mr. Hormasji Ardeshir Wadia, were much pleased with the hearty reception accorded to them by the head of the Bombay Government. Lady Reay also received the two Chiefs and their staff.

As a mark of further honour to the Jam Saheb, the Governor has issued orders to the Dockyard authorities to take him on Saturday (to-morrow) morning on board a man-of-war now lying in the harbour.

Yesterday morning at eight o'clock His Excellency the Governor paid a return visit to the Chief of Jamnagar. His Excellency, accompanied by his personal staff, was received by the Jam Saheb and escorted to the Reception Hall.

Hearty civilities were exchanged, and after a stay of about fifteen minutes, the distinguished party left the bungalow under a salute.

THE Rangoon Local Government has called a meeting of the mercantile community to discuss the scheme of the port defences which consists of heavy batteries on shore, submarine mines, and a fleet of torpedo boats. It also asks for their co-operation in raising Naval Volunteers, to lend steam launches to be manned by the latter for torpedo purposes, and to increase the Artillery Volunteers to 240, as the regular garrison is inadequate to work the scheme efficiently.

THE SALT DUTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As was generally expected, the salt duty question occupies a prominent place in the Financial Statement of the year. Sir D. Barbour gives a whole section to it. But I am afraid his treatment of the subject cannot be pronounced as either adequate or satisfactory. The diminution in the country's consumption of salt during the past offical year to the extent of over 15 lakhs of maunds (using the term "consumption" in Sir D. Barbour's sense as showing "the quantity on which duty was paid") is a most serious fact, particularly coming as it does after a full decade of fairly good seasons and fairly active trade, and compels attention as an indicator, however rough, of the economic condition of the poorer classes of the population no less than as a fact of fiscal administration. The Finance Minister, however, apparently trusting to the guidance of his departmental advisers, declines to admit the economic or fiscal significance of his diminution. He denies that the falling off in the quantity of salt on which duty was paid last year indicates any reduction in the quantity of salt actually consumed; and he puts it down partly to "trade fluctuations"—for which Lord Cross has to answer more than even the God of clouds and crops—and partly to salt-dealers' reserve stocks accumulated in previous years. Unhappily, with the theory of "trade fluctuations" nor that of reserve stocks would seem to stand a moment's examination, and we cannot accept without challenge Sir D. Barbour's explanation of the falling off in the salt consumption of the past year based on either. First as regards "trade fluctuations." The salt trade, being a regular trade, is, of course, like every other trade, subject to fluctuations, but these, as apart from fluctuation in consumption, both from the nature of the trade and the system of Government control of local manufacture, may be said to be practically at a minimum. They are thoroughly under control, and are never large and seldom even appreciable. The rate of duty levied being so heavy in relation to the cost of production (over 2,000 p. c.), the salt-dealer has the strongest motive to pass into consumption every pound of salt on which he pays the duty. Besides, salt is not an article that lasts well long, and is liable to wastage and loss, particularly in damp and rainy weather. Large stocks, therefore, are seldom kept in reserve, except in the rains, and that, too, in isolated districts like Ratnagiri. But, further, Government has the power to regulate issues of salt at its works and usually takes care to spread them as evenly as possible over all the twelve months of the year. Thus, *a priori*, it is safe to say that the fluctuations of the salt trade as "trade fluctuations" and as contra-distinguished from variations in consumption must always be inappreciable and can even at their height affect only the fringe. But even if we appeal to figures, what do we find? Precisely the same thing. I give below a table prepared from the "Statistical Tables for British India," 12th issue, fig. 127, as bearing on this point, starting with the year 1871-72, since which year alone complete returns are available regarding salt consumption:—

Official Year.	"Consumption of Salt" (excluding Burma) in maunds (000's omitted).	Fluctuations (excluding Burma) in maunds (000's omitted). +Increase —decrease.	REMARKS.
'71-72	22,280	...	
'72-73	22,833	+ 553	No change in duty
'73-74	22,918	+ 85	
'74-75	23,182	+ 264	Increase of duty in Madras.
'75-76	22,215	+ 33	
'76-77	23,529	+ 314	No change.
'77-78	23,995	+ 466	Reduction of duty in Bengal.
'78-79	24,519	+ 524	Reduction in Bengal and N. India and increase of duty in Madras and Bombay.
'79-80	26,443	+1,924	
'80-81	25,861	— 582	No change.
'81-82	27,158	+1,297	
'82-83	28,720	+1,562	
'83-84	29,580	+ 860	General reduction of duty from 5s. to 4s. in 1882-83.
'84-85	31,347	+1,767	
'85-86	30,607	— 740	
'86-87	32,198	+1,591	
'87-88	31,186	—1,012	Increase of duty in 1888 in January.

CHANGES IN RATES OF DUTY.

Year.	Bengal.	N. India.	Madras.	Bombay.
71-2	6s. 6d.	6s.	4s.	3s.7½d.
74-5	...	...	4-4½	...
77-8	6s. 5s. 8d.	...	...	...
78-9	...	5s.	5s.	5s.
82-3	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.
87-8	5s.	5s.	5s.	5s.

The annual fluctuations as shown in column 3 of the above table is the "quantity of salt on which duty was paid" during 17 years since 1871-72 are, no doubt, considerable and in several years certainly large, but they are to no appreciable extent trade variations proper, except in 3 years (79-80 to 81-82), and seem to correspond as closely as such fluctuations can be expected to correspond to fluctuations in actual consumption, as determined from year to year by rates of duty levied and the state of market supply. In 14 years out of 17 they are all on the side of *increase* and discover decreases only in 3. In connexion with these annual increases, it may be well to point out here that the normal annual increase of salt consumption at, say, 10 lb. per head per year for increase of population (estimated at 1 p. c.), is about 300,000 maunds. During the past 8 years of this period (71-2 to 77-8) the rates of duty varied but slightly, and the fluctuations in the "quantity of duty-paid salt" from year to year ranged only within 550,000 maunds, or, allowing for increase of population, within barely 250,000 maunds—certainly not a very large range of oscillation. In 1878-9 the salt duties were equalized and relief was posted to "130,000,000 of people while only 47,000,000 were affected adversely" (*vide* Sir J. Strachey's Financial Statement for 80-81), and the country too was recovering from the effects of previous year's famine. Under these circumstances, the level of consumption showed a most gratifying rise all over N. India. But this rise of consumption alone does not suffice to explain the somewhat violent fluctuation of the three years following (79-80—80-87 and 81-82), which were partly trade fluctuations proper, due entirely to what may be called forced issues of salt at Government works, as will be seen from the remarks of Sir. E. Baring on the point in his Budget Statement for 81-82. In explanation of the falling off in consumption in 80-81 he says:—"The chief diminution occurs in Upper India. So far as can be at present ascertained, it is mainly due to two causes. In the first place, owing to the exhaustion of the stock of coarse salt in 79-80 at the Sambhar Lake, the Inland Customs Department sold fine salt during the months of November and December 1879 at a price greater, indeed, than its cost of production, but considerably *lower* than its market value. The result was a large demand on the part of wholesale dealers and a subsequent cessation of demand until the large stocks taken off the hands of the Department were consumed." And he adds:—"Steps have been taken which will obviate any recurrence to this procedure" (para. 42). Excepting these three years, the salt trade discovers no large trade-fluctuations proper. In 82-83, the Ripon measures of salt duty reductions came, and gave relief to the entire population, and the steady rise in consumption consequent upon this relief during the next period of 5 years (1885-6 being excepted) seems sufficient to explain the large increases in the quantity of duty-paid salt in the 4 years from (82-3 to 86-7). There was a check in 85-6, and the salt-paying duty showed a falling off of 740,000 maunds. But this falling off was not a mere "trade fluctuation," as Sir D. Barbour would have us believe (para. 79 of F. S.), but marked an actual falling off in the country's consumption of salt—due to *under-supply* of the market. The imports for the year were unusually short, being 363,088 tons, against 412,809 tons of the previous year, or about 1,242,000 maunds less (*vide* Mr. O'Conor's Trade Review for 86-7); and, besides, there was a partial failure of supply at the Sambhar Lake "owing to unfavourable weather during the manufacturing season" (*vide* Material and Moral Progress Report for 85-6, page 39). This point is officially noticed thus:—Sir A. Colvin writes:—"This decrease (of consumption) is due to the same cause, *vide* the raising of the price of salt at Sambhar Lake from 2½ annas to 8 annas, in order to prevent exhaustion of the stock in hand." And the Bombay Administration Report for 86-7 remarks at page 162:—"The abnormal sales of Baragora salt, consequent on the partial failure of the Sambhar Lake supply in Northern India had so far deputed stocks that at the beginning of the year the total balance on hand did not amount to more than 17 lakhs of maunds." And further:—"The temporary increased demands, however, for Baragora salt for the N.-W. Provinces, Punjaub, and Oude continued more or less throughout the year and the stocks at Kharagora would have been completely exhausted before the monsoon was over, had not issues for a time been confined to the Presidency proper."

Thus the *under-supply* of the year, due partly to unusually short imports and partly to failure of the Sambhar Lake supply, sufficiently accounts for the falling off in the salt consumption for that year (85-6); and with this fact of *under-supply* before us, it is difficult to agree with Sir D. Barbour when he tells us "there is no ground for assuming that in 1884-5 there was anything approaching to an increase of 6·8 per cent in the quantity of salt actually consumed by the population, and there is just as little ground for supposing that in 1885-6 there was a falling off in the real consumption of 2·4 per cent."; and "these variations were due entirely or almost entirely to trade fluctuations." Lastly, we reach the year 87-8, when there was a heavy falling off in consumption, amounting to over 10 lakhs of maunds—a falling off due partly to the effect of enhanced duties and short issues at Government works, and not a mere "trade fluctuation." Thus it seems clear that Sir D. Barbour's theory of trade fluctuations advanced in explanation of the falling off in the last year's salt consumption derives no support either from *a priori* considerations or from recorded facts and figures. Turning next to his theory of reserve stocks, it may be observed that such stocks seldom exist and that Government in the Salt Department takes especial care to prevent the accumulation of such stocks in the hands of salt-dealers. Issues are so regulated at Government works as to spread them evenly over the whole year and no chance is allowed to speculators to buy up large quantities and hold them in reserve with a view to raise the price of salt to monopoly rates (*vide* Bombay Gazetteer, volume IV. for Ahmadabad, page 124). But even supposing that such stocks are held from year to year and that the supplies of duty-paid salt of one year last on into another, it is hard to see how it applies to the case of the past official year. Every precaution was taken by the Salt Department to see that the year 1887-88 ran out its course with its stock of under-taxed salt all cleared off: the Government sales were unusually low, being Rx. 467,200 as against Rx. 723,700 of the previous year; and the year 1888-89 was thus given a clear, clean-cut start, as thoroughly *insulated*, in this matter of stock-supply, from its predecessor as the controlling action of Government could insulate it (*vide* Mr. Westland's remarks in para. 58 of the Budget Statement for 87-88). The past year further has been a year not only of enhanced duties, but also of "persistent rumours" about their coming reduction, thus taking away all motive for the purchase of large quantities with a view to forming reserve stocks. The year being thus bounded off either way with no reserve stocks of the previous year available on the hand and with no motive left for the formation of reserve-stocks for the coming year it is not unsafe to assert that the quantity of salt on which duty was paid supplies a precise measure of the quantity of salt actually consumed by the population. However, Sir D. Barbour may dispute the correctness of the assertion, and thus the fact remains unshaken and indisputable that the falling off in the people's consumption of salt during the past year of enhanced duties as measured by the falling off in the quantity of duty paid salt is no less than some 15 lakhs of maunds. Further, if we adopt Sir D. Barbour's theory of reserve-stocks as correct in fact—which is extremely doubtful—it can apply only to 1887-88, and make the consumption of that year larger by that amount and with it show the falling off in the consumption of the past year as compared with it even more serious to a corresponding extent.

Thus, shove and shuffle the cards as we may, to suit the passing purposes of the moment, we may be sure that the logic of facts will in the end assert itself, and that the Aristotelian methods cannot be departed from with impunity even in matters financial, however they may be in matters theological. The falling off in the people's consumption of this prime necessary of life during the past year, as the direct consequence of the enhancement of the salt duties carried out at the beginning of 1888, is a sad, solid, serious fact, which the advocates of the retention of the enhancement have to face and reckon with. No optimistic logic can explain it out of existence, and the practical question is, is it right to maintain the salt duties at this present enhanced rates in the teeth of such overwhelming evidence as to their effect on the people's consumption?

This whole salt-duty question in India is emphatically the poor man's question; and the *Bombay Gazette's* generous advocacy of his cause in this matter is beyond all praise. As we all know, he is helpless himself, and has but few friends to help him. He has no tongue to speak himself and very few will speak for him.

The *Pioneer* and the *Englishman*, blessed and happy in the paradise of their own creation, know him not; to the Hon. Mr. Steel he is "absolutely" non-existent; a mere fancy-figure of Sir W. Hunter's lively imagination. The Hon. Raja Durga Charan Laha, who presumably knows him well—and if he does not, ought to know—cannot understand why he is so obstinate as not to buy as much salt when it is dear as he does when it is cheap, and ever hastens to point out to Lord Cross that the whole matter has been misrepresented to him. He has not many friends even amongst those who make up the national gatherings of the new "India of the Queen." Naturally, under these circumstances, he looks up for justice and fair-play to Providence and to Parliament, and in so doing he is oftener right than wrong. He is not yet schooled enough in the Congress ways of thought to show with Mr. Yule the belief that, Providence having entrusted to Parliament the oversight of his welfare, Parliament has thrown back the trust on the hands of Providence. He has firm faith in the Parliamentary pledges of Lord Cross, and even the adverse statement of Sir D. Barbour will not shake his faith, and he will continue to hope that the Secretary of State for India, in fulfilment of his Parliamentary pledges, will take the earliest possible opportunity to order a reduction of the salt duties and give him the relief which he so surely needs in the matter of this his luxury.—Yours, &c.,

G. V. J.

Girgaum, April 8.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL SARTORIUS has been granted a years' leav

CAPTAIN C. O. NICHOLETTS, S.C. has been permitted to return to duty.

SURGEON SEMPLE has been brought on the strength of the British forces in the Bombay Command.

MAJOR J. L. HUNT, 7th Hussars, Remount Agent Calcutta, rejoins his regiment for regimental duty.

MAJOR T. TEED, having completed 25 years' service in the Staff Corps, has been promoted Lieut.-Colonel.

CAPTAIN L. L. FENTON, S.C., has been granted an extension of leave for two months on medical certificate.

SERGEANT W. KITCHEN, Adjutant General's department, has been promoted to the rank of a sub-conductor.

BRIGADE SURGEON SEXTON, M. D., I.M.S. has been granted leave for 182 days out of India on Medical certificate.

SURGEON W. K. HATCH, M. B., Hormasji D. Masani, and K. R. Kirtikar having completed 12 years' service, have been promoted surgeons-major.

COLONEL G. F. BEVILLE, S. C., Colonel on the staff commanding at Nasirabad, is appointed the District Staff with the local and temporary rank of Brigadier-General in succession to Major General S. de B. Edwards, C.B.

In order to check the occurrence of contagious diseases among the horses of the Viceroy's Body-guard, it has been decided that they shall be inspected periodically by officers of the Army Veterinary Department, and annually by the Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon of the Circle, both at Dehra Dun and at Calcutta, as the case may be, in the same manner as are the horses of the Bengal Cavalary.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the extension to the men of the Madras Governor's Band and the Carnatic Ordnance Artificers of the provisions of paras. 636-52. Transport Regulations, Part II, relative to the grant of free passages to their children when proceeding to Lawrence Asylums, and other recognised institutions, and passages to and from such institutions for escorts accompanying the children.

AN AUTOMATIC INKSTAND:—Messrs Sorabshah and Co., of Medow Street, have sent us a sample of their new Patent Automatic Inkstands. It is a substantial and artistic Inkstand constructed principally of iron, containing three wells for Black, Red and Copying Inks. When not in use all the wells are covered preserving the ink from dust &c. When one kind of ink is required the writer presses down the corresponding key, which will raise the lid, and at the same time close either of the other lids which may be open, making it impossible to commit an error and use any other ink but that actually wanted. It is a convenient and desirable article in stationery, saving the use of so many separate ink bottles and confusion now and again happening while dipping the pen in the wrong well.

THE PARSEES AND THE VERNACULARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I propose to lay before your readers a few of the arguments which weigh against the compulsory introduction of the vernaculars in the Arts curriculum from the special standpoint of the Parsees. The majority of the people of India do not possess a correct knowledge of their vernaculars, under which category, the Parsees, the Portuguese, the Borahs, the Marwaris, and many other sections of the native community may be included. Speaking of Parsees alone, it is acknowledged on all hands, that they have distinguished themselves in the field of vernacular literature—as indeed in almost all other fields—in the capacity of journalists, educationists, and authors. But the majority of Parsees, owing to the spread of English education, have been permeated with English modes of thought, and it has been lately well and happily said by a well-known Englishman that "the Parsees, if they are not Englishmen, are as near it as can well be." The result has been that the Parsees have adopted English as the medium of ordinary intercourse, more than any other community, and are consequently, it must be emphatically said, the most loyal people under the British Crown. But the main reason why the bulk of the Parsees have not a correct knowledge of their vernacular is to be found in the fact that in almost all High Schools, Government and private, no attention has been paid to the study of the vernaculars. Then, again, most Parsees do not know Sanskrit, as most high-caste Hindus do, from their very cradle. If, therefore, the vernaculars are made compulsory, there is no doubt that the former will be much handicapped, inasmuch as they will be compelled to do the impossible task of unlearning their present defects, and learning a new, because Sanskritised language. They will have to correct their very orthography, they will have to learn a new vocabulary, in short, they will have to begin from the beginning before they are fit to do justice to the translation and composition which the new scheme contemplates.

There are other reasons of a more general character which lead us to doubt the wisdom of those who advocate the introduction of the vernaculars into the University curriculum. First, as has been said above, there are no efficient means for teaching the vernaculars in connection with secondary education. How is it possible then to make them a part of higher education all at once? This single argument should suffice to put off the measure for a decade at least. Secondly, the way in which the University goes on multiplying the number of examinations and subjects for examination is in itself most mischievous, as it will certainly tend to overload the unfortunate Indian student, and if in future he requires five or six or seven years to take the B. A. degree, the practical results of his education may prove to be altogether incommensurate to the amount of labour and devotion bestowed upon it. Thirdly, the Calcutta University has maintained its dignity by excluding the vernaculars from its curriculum. The Madras University has, as the result has shown, degraded itself by admitting them into its curriculum, but in neither of these Universities, not even in the Madras Presidency, are the vernaculars compulsory, as it is proposed they should be in Bombay.

And last, but not least, as has been alluded to by Principals Wordsworth and Selby, the want of discipline fixity of language, the disloyal, immoral, and other lowering tendencies which characterise the so-called vernacular literature of India, all these will certainly tend to obliterate the marks imprinted upon the minds of the rising generation by the noble and exalting literature of the West. The Parsees, the Portuguese, (who are similarly circumstanced), and others, will be quite justified in opposing the measure one and all. If the Hindus wish to have their vernaculars introduced, they must be made optional and not compulsory. It is devoutly to be hoped that the Parsees, who always help others, will in turn be helped by them on similar occasions. If the latter do not estrange the former by an utter want of reciprocity of feelings and actions, the Parsees will not require the eloquent persuasion of Lord Reay to dissuade them from confining their charities to their own community.—Yours, &c.,

PARSEE.

THE SURAT FIRES.

A [illegible] of freight brokers met [illegible] in the office of Messrs. Rattonsee Deso and Company, Apollo Street, for the purpose of opening a fund for the relief of sufferers from the Surat fires. Hurriedly as the meeting had been called, there was, a good attendance, amongst those present were:—Messrs. C. H. Byrne, Walker, Sandardas Dharamsee, Dharsee Oderjee, D. Nanjee, R. Mooljee, Rattonchurn Monmalee, H. Cursonjee, Narandas Jaichund, H. Hemraj, H. Gulalchund, G. Jadowjee, V. Valjee, L. Oderjee, B. Purshotum, Cursondas Luchmidas, and D. Petamber, all freight brokers.

Mr. C. H. Byrne was called to the chair and he explained the object of the meeting. They were met, he said, to start a subscription list in aid of the sufferers from the Surat fires. About the disaster he need not dwell, for they all knew from the accounts in the newspapers how terrible it had been. Although they knew a large meeting had been already held in Bombay at which H. E. the Governor attended, and at which a subscription list had been started. Although they knew that meeting had been attended by the leading members of the native community of Bombay, still it had been felt by many natives in the freight trade that there were many connected with the freight interests of Bombay who might not have heard of that meeting, and on that account it would be better to open a list of their own, and get as much money as they could to help their suffering fellow-subjects. He believed it had not been settled whether their subscriptions should be handed over to the larger fund which would certainly be got up in Bombay, but that could be arranged afterwards by the committee to be appointed. Meanwhile all he could say was there was no doubt it was their duty to help their fellow-subjects who were sufferers from the great disaster. He therefore proposed the subscription list should be opened

Mr. D. Nanjee seconded the motion, and the meeting terminated. The proposed subscription list was opened ere the assembly dispersed, and the following amount subscribed:—Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co., Rs. 125; Rattansee Deso and Co., Rs. 101; Byrne, Nanjee and Co., Rs. 101; W. Murray and Co., Rs. 101; Gray and Co., Rs. 101; Moirs and Co., Rs. 101; A. Menesse and Co., Rs. 51; Soonderdas Dharamsee, Rs. 101; Chugandass Dharsee and Co., Rs. 101; Thackersee Narayen and Co., Rs. 101; Jewandas Dharamsee, Rs. 101; Veerjee Valljee and Co., Rs. 51; Dharamsee Nemchund and Co., Rs. 51; Bhimjee Bhagvandas, Rs. 51; and Hunsraj Heerachand and Co., Rs. 51; total, Rs. 1,289.

SIR POLIDORE DE KEYSER, the late Lord Mayor of London, at a meeting of the Executive Council of the British section of the Paris Exhibition held on the 15th of March, gave a very good account of the arrangement for the representation of India at that Exhibition. "The Indian section would be a great feature, and in point of architecture and design it would be one of the most tasteful in the whole Exhibition."

A Bengal native paper suggests the following list of questions as a sample of the way in which the right of interpellation in Legislative Councils might be used:—

(1) To ask the Financial Minister to give his definition of rich men and to produce a list of the really rich in this country, and further to ask if he will consent to confine the income-tax to such persons only.

(2) To ask the Financial Minister to ascertain how many people in India are provided with one meal a day, what sort of food is possible to a man who gets a salary of Rs. 4 per mensem, and whether he can afford sufficient rice or chapatties, salt and other necessaries of life to his family and children?

(3) To ask the Military Member whether Government has really abolished the harlots' quarters in cantonments, and whether it means to do so.

(4) To ask His Excellency whether the Government seriously means to suppress the Congress.

(5) To ask also for an official statement of opinion as to whether it is the Native Press that foments sedition or the Anglo-Indian Press that creates race hatred and provokes recrimination.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Rheumatism and Rheumatic gout are the most dreaded of all diseases, because their victims know that they are safe at no season, and at no age secure. Holloway's Ointment, after fomentation of the plainful parts gives greater relief than any other application; but it must be diligently used to obtain this desirable result. It has been highly commended by rheumatic subjects of all ages and of both sexes, for rendering their attacks less frequent and less vigorous, and for repressing the sour perspirations and soothing the nerves. In many cases Holloway's Ointment and Pills have proved the greatest blessing in removing rheumatism and rheumatic gout which has assailed persons previously and at the prime of life.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

IN presence of a large assembly of ladies and gentlemen, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on Wednesday afternoon performed the ceremony of opening the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. The compound in front was gaily decorated in honour of the event with flags, which hung from Venetian masts, while from the summit of the tower were suspended lines of streamers extending to the eaves of the building. In front of the main doorway, for the accommodation of the Governor and party, was a dais carpeted in scarlet. Overhead was a canopy bedecked with bannerettes, while in front was the royal coat-of-arms surmounted with a trophy of flags. The first of the distinguished guests to arrive were T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and staff, their arrival being intimated by the band of the B. B. and C. I. R. Volunteers playing the National Anthem. They were immediately afterwards followed by Lord and Lady Reay and staff, His Excellency being saluted by a guard-of-honour composed of a hundred men of the 21st Native Infantry. As he approached, H. E. the Governor was received with cheers, to which he bowed his acknowledgments as he took his seat on the dais. Amongst those present were:—T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Hon. Mr. F. Forbes Adam, C.I.E., chairman of the Board, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Kt.; the Hon. K. T. Telang, C.I.E., Dr. T. Blaney, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R.E.; Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, Messrs. Budroodin Tyabjee, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I.; Major W. S. S. Bisset, R. E., C.I.E.; Mr. G. Cotton, Mr. Harkissondass Narotumdass, Major H. O. Selby, R.E.; members of the Board; Mr. Nowrosjee N. Wadia, honorary secretary; Mr. J. P. Phythian, C. E., Principal; Messrs. H. K. Tavaria, L.M. & S.; S. G. Welinkar, B.A.; A. P. Panikkar, A. K. Patel, L.C.E.; C. H. Good, N. A. Maludkar, L. K. Kiloshkar, D. M. Rungery, science masters; Messrs. T. Stephens and A. M. Coutts, technological mechanical engineering masters; and Mr. H. Monie, master of the technological cotton manufacture branch of the institution; Dr. Mackichan, Dr. Peterson, Messrs. F. W. Stevens, C.E., and Mrs. Stevens, Messrs. J. Griffiths, E. Wansbridge, A. M. Gubbay, E. Greenwood, J. M. Sleater, M. Inst. C. E., and Mrs. Sleater, Lady Sassoon, Mrs. Forbes Adam, Dr. Weir, Messrs. Grattan Geary, H. W. Barrow, S. Tomlinson, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, H. H. the Jam Saheb Bahadoor of Nawanagar, K.C.S.I., Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Drs. Cowasjee Hormusjee and Khory,

applied mechanics, sound, light and heat; electricity and magnetism. Orders were wired for physical apparatus, which was immediately sent out, and preparations made for furniture and fittings, specially designed by the Principal. The work was satisfactorily executed by Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee, Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, and Messrs J. Roberts and Co. On the 1st of September 1888, classes were begun and as many as 120 students were entered, while many still desired admission. This necessitated extra furnishing and fittings which were speedily procured and duplicate classes formed, the utmost limit of space and time being occupied on the 1st of October by the entrance of 120 additional students. List of applicants for admission was continued from which from time to time vacancies are filled. This list now contains the names of 85 candidates. The machine drawing-room is planned for the simultaneous working of 120 students, the lecture rooms and laboratories for 60. Specifications were drawn up for the necessary machinery required for the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy school of mechanical engineering, and forwarded to various machine makers in England who sent in their tenders. After considerable thought, the necessary tools were ordered from Sir Joseph Whitworth and Co. Ld., and Messrs. Smith and Coventry; and for small lathes from Messrs. J. Buttler and Co. These tools commenced to arrive in the beginning of the present year, and almost the whole of them are here, except the turret lathe, shaping and slotting machines. In the meantime the outlying buildings were remodelled and the work executed by contractor Fakirmahomed Babanbhoy. Orders were also given to Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas for the necessary plant for the foundery and smithy-shops; and also for the shafting in the workshop, and the Board beg here to acknowledge the very satisfactory manner in which this firm has executed the work, for which they charged only actual cost. This equipment enables a student to pass through the various sections of pattern-making, founding, smithy-work, turning and erecting of engines and important machines. Sir Joseph Whitworth's renowned surfacing plates are provided with his guages to test work up to the 1,000th part of an inch, for the measurement of accurate work. By the careful use of these means a student is taught precision in the production of many mechanical details. The engineering curriculum covers steam and the steam engine, and includes the lines prescribed by the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act. The Board hope that your Excellency in Council will see the way to give power to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute to hold examinations and grant certificates of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd class of competency as Engineers, as such a power will increase the material prosperity of the Institute, give a status with employers, and a position in the educational institutions of India. (Cheers). Provision is made in the Engineering Department for the technical education of 240 individuals, divided into two groups of 120 studying science and technology; each group being dispersed through the workshops. The students of the Ripon Textile School learn a series of science subjects, machine drawing mechanics, steam treated with special reference to cotton machinery, and also physics with laboratory practice. The Textile School has been gratuitously supplied with a complete installation of the most modern machinery for cotton manufacture by Messrs. Platt Brothers of Oldham, whose gift the Board desire to bring prominently before your Excellency's notice. It consists of plant, which will receive the cotton-pod as it leaves the field and bring it to a finished piece of cloth; thus the youth's practical training will fit him to enter a cotton mill. The Board also desire to acknowledge with thanks the following gifts—strapping, John Tulis and Sons of Glasgow; bobbins, Wilson Brothers of Todmorden; tin cans and tin works, R. Parkinson, Blackburn. Two sets of 60 students can be employed in the school. The total number in the Institute to whom it is possible to give instruction is 300 day students. It is the intention of the Board to commence evening classes in June next when 120 can be accommodated. In conclusion, the Board beg to say that it is through your Excellency's stimulus that others have been led to come forward with money, time and experience to give practical effect to the work, of which the inception is due to your Excellency. (Cheers).

The Hon. Mr. F. Forbes Adam, advancing to the front of the dais, addressed His Excellency, saying:—

I have now to ask your Excellency to declare the Victoria Jubilee Institute, the Sir Jamsetjee School of Mechanical Engineering, and the Ripon Textile School open. (Loud cheers.)

H. E. the Governor in declaring the Institute open said:—

Your Royal Highnesses, your Highnesses, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Forbes Adam, Ladies and Gentlemen,—We probably meet in the open air to remind us that we are inaugurating an absolutely new work though not in a new building. In doing so, in the first place, we remember the auspicious circumstance that this Institution is in commemoration of Her Majesty the Queen Empress's Jubilee. (Cheers.) And it is a happy omen that an Institution which bears Her Majesty's name will be opened in the presence of one of Her Majesty's sons. (Cheers.) I am sure that the Duke of Connaught will have pleasure in communicating to the Queen-Empress that to-day on Indian soil arises the first monument to the foresight of the late Prince Consort, whose name must be for ever associated with the development of Bri-ish technical education. But we should not be here to-day if Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit had not, by his princely gift, directly given a home to the Technical Institute, and indirectly thereby given a better home to the Elphinstone College. (Cheers.) So that by one and the same gift we have been able to place our great educational institutions on a better and more suitable footing in those parts of the town in which they should be. The Elphinstone College is now near the University, of which it forms a principal part; and the Technical Institute is near those mills and railway workshops in the centre of that field of ever-growing industrial activity which with the docks is the distinguishing feature of the town of Bombay. (Cheers.) In your name, therefore, I think I am justified in most heartily thanking Sir Dinshaw Petit for this, perhaps the most munificent, the most beneficent of his many benefactions. (Cheers.) I hope as he has witnessed the fortunate beginning—because the school has hitherto been extremely successful—he will live to see many generations of technical students emerging from this institution. (Cheers.) In the next place our thanks are due to those boards who have co-operated in starting this great institution; it is difficult to know where to begin and where to end. In the first place the Ripon Trustees gave this institution one of its most essential factors, namely, the textile school; the Jamsetjee Trustees were not less eager to take up their place in this home of technical science, and to them we owe the workshops and the Municipal Corporation have from the beginning shown their cordial appreciation of an institution which is designed to benefit the industries and manufactures of Bombay. We have been most fortunate in securing the services of gentlemen who were competent from practical and from business knowledge to deal with this great problem. In the first place I must thank very heartily my honourable friend, Mr. Forbes Adam (cheers) for the unremitting efforts he has made in a good cause. He has again illustrated the fact that a man of business has always time at his disposal, and being one of the busiest men in Bombay he has always had time to spare on behalf of this institution. Then we have been fortunate in having for our secretary a man well versed in the requisites of technical education, who knew what he wanted, and who, I believe, has spent during the last six weeks some hours every day in the institute. His name will, I hope, be linked prominently and permanently with this institute. (Cheers.) Then I must not forget to mention the munificent gift of Messrs. Platt, which is one deserving of special notice. I doubt very much if you would find in any other country except England a firm of manufacturers liberal enough to give to an institution which undoubtedly has for one of its aims competition with English manufactures, part of the armour which we wanted in that competition. And I think I am speaking in your name when I send them a most hearty tribute of thanks for their self-denying gift. (Cheers.) Although the beginning is small, we must not forget that we are on the threshold of what, I think, will be a very great educational movement. In these few months of existence the success has been signal and more than I could have expected, and it is greatly due to the fact that in starting this institution we have not yielded to the cry with which we were met when we first thought of inaugurating technical schools: "where is your programme?" Well, if we had been unwise enough to lay down a hard and fast programme, I doubt very much if we should have been here to-day. Nothing is easier than to draft programmes. Those who asked for it only wanted it for purposes of criticism. We should have been told that our programme was not definite enough or not comprehensive enough or too ambitious, and finally that we had not carried it out. We did not publish programmes; we did not publish many Government resolutions; but what we did was to begin work; and I think the only way in which technical education in India will prosper is to place such institutions under the guardianship of men who know the wants of the community, and who are able to deal with these wants from close personal knowledge. That is what we did; that is why we left to a board representative of all interests of the community to determine what branches of technical education should be first taken up. We knew that the vitality was dependent on elasticity; but we knew also that if we had to deal with this problem successfully, we had to place at the head of the college a man who had had some previous knowledge of the difficulties to be overcome; and the board was fortunate enough to find in Mr. Phythian a man of sound judgment and devoted to the cause of technical education. (Cheers.) The difficulties are much greater than the public can well conceive. It is much easier to start an Arts College than to start a Technical College. It is much easier to give to the Grant Medical College all it requires than to know what has to be done to develope this college in the right direction—to take care that we should not aim higher than the wants of technical education at the present moment demand. But at the same time the teaching must be thoroughly scientific and sound. I believe we at the present moment have taken care to avoid all the perils by which a new movement of this kind is surrounded. In India the difficulties are greater than in England, because we have to face this very great obstacle that we cannot give you the instruction you require for the workshops, which you will hereafter enter, in your own language. We are obliged—because there is no vernacular technical literature to teach the scientific subjects in English. That is a very great difficulty, and one, I hope, Sir Dinshaw will live to see overcome and perhaps some day Mr Phythian will give his lectures in Mahratti. Meanwhile it is an immense guarantee that the education which is given here can only be given to those who understand those by whom they are taught. There is no greater guarantee that education must fall on soil which is not barren, than by teaching it in a language which is not the language of the student, because the way in which the student answers a question in a language which is not his own will surely betray whether or not he had mastered the subject. Government have from the beginning had a very clear notion of the lines on which technical education in this presidency should be placed in what I shall call its three divisions First then we have the Polytechnic College of Science in Poona, and we must always take care that this institute should not encroach on that college. Then we have the Art Industries in which art plays the chief part. That special side of technical education—art applied to industry—finds its natural home in the Art School. And I should not have been satisfied with what has been done here if I had not been able to give to the Arts School for the art industries the development which it required. That has been done, and that being so, this institute, standing on its own proper footing, will hold its own, I am sure, against all comers if it sticks to the programme which has been laid down, and which must ultimately take up the whole ground of what I have called the third division, all which does not properly belong to the other divisions. Your board has been extremely wise in taking care that it only started with two departments, and that those two departments should be fully equipped. In those departments I do not think that there is any equipment which has not been supplied. I shall mention, however, some things that are still wanting to make this institution complete. In the first place we want a laboratory for technical chemistery; dying silk, wool, cotton, and vegetable fibres, bleaching and calico printing; we want electrical engineering classes; we want a museum for the display of specimens and articles of industrial and commercial products; we want a library; in the cotton department of research into the construction of ancient designs and the formation, if possible, of original designs—as good as the old ones suitable in cotton. wool, flox and silk manufacture. Then we have the hosiery manufacture, thread and the art and practictice of making. I may perhaps add an item which is of great importance, and that is short-hand. I am told there is a great demand for short-hand writers, and if any college likes to undertake to teach it I am sure there will be no difficulty in disposing of the pupils who get a diploma in it. Now, I am not on this very auspicious occasion going to deliver a lecture on technical education. There have been lately some symptoms of alarm—I must call it alarm—at the success of the movement. Every town in England is now having its technical institution. That has led the opponents—I must unfortunately call them opponents—of the new movement to raise their voices. I am not at all sorry that they have done so, for the movement is quite strong enough to stand the test of adverse criticism. It is better that we should occasionally have a note of warning, so that our success may be all the greater in the end, and every assistance and sympathy will be given to the utmost respect. I believe his opinions differ from those of Whitworth, who founded those scholarships, which have given such an impulse to technical education in England, coupled with the great movement of the science and art department. Lord Armstrong has told us we must not expect that technical education will revolutionise our trade and secure to us a superiority we do not deserve in other respects. I quite admit we must not rely on technical education alone; but neither without technical education can we win the battle. This is a proposition which, at this moment, is I believe considered almost self-evidence by all Governments in all countries, and I do not think, however, great may be the practical skill and natural ingenuity of Englishmen, that they can do without that edcation which all other countries adopt in their systems. Germany, France, Belgium, Netherland every day increasing technical schools. How can we get on without them? It is said, "Yes, but your schools will not give you the skilled handicraftsmen, we got out of the old apprenticeship system." That raises the great question whether or not that system should be revived. I shall not enter upon this controversy; but I will merely say this: "If you can revive it, even then it will be necessary to have this theoretical training." You may as well say you cannot have a good lawyer through the study of law. This is perfectly true. You may have a man who passes brilliant examinations in criminal law, but who in cross-examination is dumb-foundered by the first witness he cross-examines. It is also possible you may have a man who passes splendid examinations in surgery, but he may fail as a surgeon because his nerve fails. But, that does not prove that your versatile cross-examiner, or that your skilled surgeon, can get on without scientific training in law and medicine. The same argument holds good in our case. I am quite sure that Bombay will have better foremen, better engineers, and better mill-owners if they have been taught the rudiments of the sciences which they must practice afterwards; and I am glad a shrewd man of business, like Sir Dinshaw Petit, has, by his noble gift, shown that he, business-man as he is, does consider technical education a vital need of the industrial progress of this Presidency. I am sure he would be the last man to yield to a fashionable movement of the day, earning an ephemeral and vain encomium of deluded enthusiasts. What we are doing here is to supply to the artificer and the artisan of this Presidency that education which he wants, that education which will train his hand and eye, and through his hand and his eye also his mind by the combination of mental, and of manual training. Now it is quite possible that some of you, though well trained and successful in your examinations here, may, in getting into the workshops, not realise all you have expected. It is possible you may find there is something in the real workshop which is quite new to you, and you must be prepared to serve an apprenticeship in some form or other, which will be rougher and more real than that which is served in any school by us all; but I am sure that those among you who will succeed hereafter in the workshop or the mill, or wherever they go, will always be deeply grateful for the previous grinding in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. (Cheers.) I have therefore no hesitation in asking you to give a most cordial tribute of respect and a most hearty vote of thanks to Sir Dinshaw Petit, for having given us the Elphinstone College as the first home of technical education in this great city of Bombay. (Loud cheers.)

The Hon. Mr. F. Forbes Adam, addressing his Excellency, said:—

Lady Reay, Your Royal Highnesses, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—in the name of the Board I have to thank your Excellency for presiding here to-day. Although this is the last of a long list of public functions that will make the year 1889 memorable in the annals of Bombay, I venture to think it is not the least important, and that the Technical Institute you have just declared open—with its adjuncts, the Ripon Textile School and the Sir Jamsetjee Workshops—an institute which owes its existence chiefly to your perception of the wants and spirits and tendencies of the time, to your tenacity of purpose and to your powers of enlisting the sympathies of others in useful work, will exercise educational influence in the future, beneficial, wide-reaching, and remarkable. On occasions somewhat similar to the present it has been the fashion, while expressing gratitude for what Government has done, gently to hint at something more that Government might wisely and fitly do! (Laughter.) I will honour this custom in the breach. I will not follow this ancient and hoary practise. But I will ask to be allowed to take this opportunity of placing in a few words the financial position of the Board before the public with the object of showing not only how we stand, but also in the hope that an indication of the possibilities of expansion and development may lead those who are interested in and appreciate the value of the work—and they are not few in number—to come forward with suitable and effective aid and support. Roughly the Board has received on capital account, apart from Sir Dinshaw's gift of this splendid and massy pile of buildings which is set down at three lakhs, a sum in money or in money value of Rs. 3,35,000. Out of this have been expended on alterations to buildings, machinery, plant, furniture, fittings, and apparatus, Rs. 79,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,56,000. But it is estimated that before the equipment and appliances are complete we must spend a further sum of Rs. 23,000. There will then remain Rs. 2,33,000 at the credit of capital account, which will annually yield interest, and constitute a permanent endowment fund. Turning to revenue, we have received from the beginning till 31st March last, from all sources, Rs. 66,870, and we have spent on repairs, materials, taxes, insurance, salaries, and sundries, Rs. 28,870. We thus have Rs. 38,000 left. This must be separately invested. Should our income cover our expenditure it may remain intact, virtually forming an addition to the endowment fund. On the other hand, should, by any chance, in years to come, our income be unfortunately short of our expenditure—a most improbable contingency—this money can be legimately drawn on to redress the balance. Looking forward, I may say we can, so long as Government and the Municipality continue their contributions, rely on an annual revenue of Rs. 56,500, even if the fees are taken at the moderate estimate of 240 pupils. We can teach 360 day and 120 evening students. With a full compliment our receipts would be over Rs. 5,000 more. But I prefer the safer figures. It is difficult accurately to estimate the probable amount of expenditure. I should put it at about Rs. 57,000. First, there is always uncertainty surrounding the cost of contingencies, and secondly, it is not easy to say to what extent the outlay on materials, coal, oil, &c., for the Textile School and the workshops may be recouped by the sale of articles made by the pupils. Still the figures I have stated may be accepted as approximately reliable. The only other matter I need refer to is the sum we have received from several generous gentlemen to establish scholarships, free studentships, and prizes. It amounts to Rs. 33,500, and we have promises of Rs. 16,000 more, which will bring the total to Rs. 49,000. The Board can proceed to teach the subjects in the prescribed course with the prospect of maintaining a bare financial equilibrium. But if we are to enter on a wider field of technical instruction, to which you, Sir, have alluded, such as chemistry, applied chemistry, with its branches, dyeing, printing, and bleaching, or say, electrical engineering, we must have more funds, and I earnestly hope that those who wish well to this movement will follow recent examples, and enable the Board liberally to augment its endowments. Your Excellency has alluded in terms of warm commendation to the services rendered by Mr. N. N. Wadia as honorary secretary. The praise is well deserved. Mr. Wadia has brought his special knowledge, experience, and skill to the help of the Board, and given his time and labour abundantly and ungrudgingly. (Cheers.) I would ask leave to mention the names of Mr. Ashley, Mr. Morris, and Mr. Dadajee, who have, in different ways, voluntarily and gratuitously assisted—and very efficiently assisted—the Board in getting through preliminaries and preparing for the opening. And now it only remains for me, in reiterating our thanks, to ask his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to unveil the portrait of your Excellency, which a gentleman has presented to the Board to be placed in the Institute, and which, I need hardly add, the Board has accepted with great pleasure and satisfaction. (Applause.) We feel deeply gratified that your Royal Highness has been able to be present here, and has graciously consented to take a part in the ceremony of starting in life what has been not unhappily called the youngest sister in the educational family. May she prove worthy of her older relations, gain strength and stature and bulk, and obtain an honoured and enduring place in that illustrious family circle. (Loud cheers.)

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, who was called upon to unveil the portrait in oil of His Excellency, to be hung on the walls of the Institute, said:—

Your Excellency, Your Highnesses, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I have been asked to perform what appears to me a most suitable sequel to a most interesting and auspicious ceremony. I have been asked to unveil the picture that has been so munificently presented by Mr. Wadia of His Excellency Lord Reay, your able and distinguished Governor. (Cheers.) Ladies and gentlemen, I feel that on the present occasion, standing as I am next to His Excellency, that I am unable to make those remarks, and to use those expressions which I should wish to do. But I hope, if I do not do so, you will understand it is from the peculiar position in which I find myself placed. His Excellency, however, will allow me to say, and I feel I will have the support of all here present in saying, it is entirely due to his initiative that this admirable work has not only been started, but has to a certain extent come to completion on the present occasion. (Cheers.) You have heard that it was only a few months after His Excellency had been appointed to the prominent and important post he now holds that he at once saw and recognised what was wanting in the education, not only of Western India, but I may say all India, namely, the want of a technical institution. (Cheers.) He has been most ably supported by numerous gentlemen and numerous societies, and I know he feels most grateful to them. But on this occasion I wish more especially to refer to His Excellency and to assure him of the great gratification it was to me—the son of her with whose jubilee this technical institute is connected and also one who has the honour to be at the head of the army—to unveil the picture which is to commemorate for ever Lord Reay's connection with this excellent work; and I congratulate Mr. Wadia and those gentlemen who were so anxious that the picture should be unveiled on the same day that the Technical Institute was opened for their happy thought, and I am sure His Excellency will appreciate this desire on their part. I can only assure him it has been a very great compliment to myself to have been asked to unveil his picture. (Loud cheers.)

The portrait which was then unveiled by His Royal Highness amid renewed cheering represented Lord Reay in university robes prior to his coming to take office as Governor of Bombay.

His Royal Highness continuing said:—

We see the picture of His Excellency as he was before he came out to India, I do not know whether he will allow me to say we think it looks a little pale and serious, and not as we see him now before us. (Laughter.) I think, therefore, from that, we may hope that his arduous and incessant duties here as Governor of Bombay have not in any way interfered with his health. (Loud cheers.)

His Excellency in reply said:—

I must be allowed to thank H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, and Mr. Forbes Adam, most heartily for the extremely kind way in which they alluded to what I have been allowed to do on behalf of this institution. I shall always consider it a very great privilege to have been associated with the first innings of Technical Education in India, and to have had such very cordial support from all sections of the community. I am sure that if this college continues to have that support it will be a flourishing institution. It is true that this picture represents me before I had the cares of office thrown upon me. As your Royal Highness has observed I look more care-worn in that picture than I do now. The pleasure I have derived from the work which I have been able to do in Bombay has probably had a rejuvenating effect. (Cheers.) I believe the students of this institution will find in after life there is nothing which keeps you so young as hard work. I am glad to know that I shall not be long in solitary grandeur, and that very soon my picture will be flanked by the pictures of Sir Dinshaw Petit and Mr. Forbes Adam, whose co-operation has been invaluable. (Cheers.) Before I sit down I have the pleasure of making a gratifying announcement. Mr. Forbes Adam has spoken of this as the younger sister. Well I must invite the younger sister to rejoice over a donation to the older sister. A gentleman determined that the Elphinstone College should not be forgotten to-day, has given Rs. 5,000 for the physical laboratory of the Elphinstone College. Mr. Peerbhoy has shown great delicacy of feeling in doing so, and it gives me an opportunity of stating that this institution has been started without in any way imparing the efficiency, without withdrawing funds from any other educational establishment in the presidency. I know there was in some quarters a slight feeling of anxiety that I should rob Peter to pay Paul—Paul being the Technical College and Peter the other colleges. I have done nothing of the kind. I have taken care that whatever endowments were granted to this, the younger sister, they should not be taken away from any of the other sisters, and I hope all these educational establishments will always form a very happy family. (Loud cheers.)

The proceedings terminated here, although the majority of the guests before leaving made a tour of inspection through the Institute.

MR. C. E. COLE's deputation as District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba, on service in Egypt is sanctioned.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—APRIL 11.

(Before Mr. Justice BAYLEY and a COMMON JURY.)

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A SMALL CAUSE COURT OFFICIAL.

THE charge of criminal breach of trust against Sadanand Essoba, lately employed as a cashier in the Bombay Court of Small Causes, was resumed this morning. Mr. Jardine appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Budroodeen for the defence.

Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, was further examined to-day by Mr. Jardine. He said:—

After the prisoner had been about a week in jail, I served him with a notice to repay the deficiency of Rs. 15,000 immediately, informing him that in default his property would be attached and sold. No notice was taken of my requisition. I then had the property advertised for sale on Monday, 8th April. The money was paid a few days after the advertisement had been inserted. I saw this receipt signed in Mr. J. Spencer's handwriting for the first time yesterday after I had given my evidence. It purports to be dated 2nd June 1884, when Mr. J. Spencer was Clerk of the Court. As such he had perfect right to take all cash out of the accused's hands if he chose, without giving any receipt whatever. 2nd June 1884 would be immediately after the May vacation. At that time there was very often a considerable demand for money in the Small Causes Court.

Mr. Jardine: Mr. Spencer is dead and can't give any explanation?

Witness: No, he can't. I think if there had been any irregularity in the proceedings there would have been no receipt, and the cashier would have reported to me if he suspected any irregularity.

Cross-examined by Mr. Budroodeen, Mr. Hart said:—It was no part of the prisoner's duty to inquire why Mr. Spencer wanted money. The cashier would have to make most of the payments made out of court. It is no part of the duty of the Registrar to make payments. I have always been satisfied with the accused until these proceedings.

Have you always looked upon him till then as an honest and trustworthy person?—So far as I had any opportunity of making personal observations on the subject, I considered him perfectly trustworthy.

To the Court: I have been Chief Judge since January 1878. When I took charge, I remember both the Spencers had spoken to mevery highly of the accused.

Gopal Dajee, a clerk employed in the Small Causes Court, having been next examined, the case for the prosecution was closed.

Mr. Budroodeen, in addressing the jury for the accused, said the prisoner had been employed in the Small Causes Court ever since its formation in 1852 and had invariably borne a good character. None of the witnesses for the prosecution had anything to say against him. All of them had said that they had considered him to be an honest and trustworthy person until these proceedings had been taken against him. The charge could not be proved against the accused, simply because the safe was opened one day and found empty. The money might be at his house or with his banker. There was no positive evidence of misappropriation or conversion of the money to his own use. On the day he was arrested he asked only for one day to be able to return the whole of the money. But he was not allowed to leave the court. The fact that the money had been eventually paid supported the contention that the prisoner was not guilty of a criminal breach of trust. It might have been a better course for him to have kept the money in the safe. But the jury would, no doubt, distinguish what was improper or irregular from what was criminal. It appeared that Mr. Spencer had received sums of money from the cashier for his temporary use. If money were taken with a *bona fide* intention to replace it, and if it were afterwards actually replaced, then there could be nothing criminal in the affair. The accused had taken the money from the safe, but there was no evidence that he had taken it with the dishonest intention of converting it to his own use.

Mr. Jardine, in reply, said it must be borne in mind, with respect to the evidence regarding the character of the accused, that it could not go in his favour. A man employed in a responsible position like the accused must be supposed to bear a good character, till his offence was discovered, for as soon as it was known that he was not an honest man, he would not be allowed to continue in his post. It was in evidence that on the 1st February the money was in the safe, but was not found there a few days after. The defence was that the money might have been kept at home or might be lying with his banker. 'If there was any ground for the suggestion that the accused had placed the money elsewhere for safe custody, would not the prisoner have surrendered, when he was asked on the 19th February to produce the cash, that the money was in safe custody, in such and such a place? In nine cases out of ten relating to breach of trust, money was first taken with a *bona fide* intention to replace it. That was usually the first step in their downward course taken by offenders of this class. But it could not be contended that because an honest intention was there, therefore the accused could not be convicted of a criminal misappropriation. A suggestion was made that the late Mr. N. Spencer and Mr. F. Spencer were obtaining loans from time to time from the cashier. That circumstance, even if there were any truth in it, could not alter the bearings of the case. The prisoner would be equally guilty, whether he took the money for his own use or good-naturedly gave it away to somebody else. He was sorry that aspersions should have been cast upon the character of the two gentlemen who, being both dead, could not, therefore, appear there to explain what had been done. Inuendoes had been made without the slightest foundation against men of unblemished reputation. Mr. N. Spencer was a highly respected Judge of the Small Causes Court, and the learned counsel was sorry that a suggestion of irregularity should have been made on the strength of documents which showed nothing whatever against him. The same remarks were applicable to Mr. J. Spencer, who was for many years Chief Clerk and Registrar, and who had done his work with credit. The document produced against him did not, on the very face of it, appear to savour of any irregular transaction whatever. Had the sum of Rs. 5,000 been given to Mr. Spencer as a loan, there would have been a regular receipt passed by him, and not an unstamped document in pencil. The document which had been put in was nothing more than an ordinary voucher given by one clerk to another in the ordinary transaction of business. None of the documents put in involved the slightest reflection on the reputation of either of the Spencers.

His lordship, in summing up, said that no case whatever had been made out against the Spencers, and that there was not a tittle of evidence to show that the accused had the money either at his own house or at his banker's.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said the prisoner had been convicted of a very serious offence. But taking into consideration his previous character, his Lordship sentenced him to six years' imprisonment.

A ROW BETWEEN SEEDEES.

Syed bin Abdoola, a Seedee, was charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Russell defended the prisoner.

The facts of the case were briefly these. The deceased Essa bin Salleman and the prisoner were both Seedees in the employ of the P. and O. Company. In the beginning of February last, the deceased arrived in Bombay on board the Kaiser-i-Hind, and went to live in a house in Khoja Street. There had of late been considerable ill-feeling between two factions of the sect, and it would appear that while the accused belonged to one of the factions, the deceased belonged to the other. There had been no collision between the factions up to the 9th March last. On that day the deceased left his house and went to a latrine in the street, and while he was sitting down, the accused came up to him suddenly from behind and stabbed him twice with a knife in the back and also struck him in the head with a stick. The deceased fell down to the ground from the effect of the injuries, and was picked up and taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died afterwards.

It appeared on the evidence that the deceased first struck the accused a violent blow on the forehead with a stick, and that after having done so, he accidently fell over a stone on which he was standing at the time. As he lay on the ground, the prisoner struck him several blows with a knife, two of which in the stomach were very serious. The deceased was carried to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where his wounds were attended to by Dr. Hatch. Peritonitis set in the following day and resulted fatally. The House-Surgeon of the Jamsetjee Hospital stated that he examined the wounds on the prisoner's head, one of which was a wound three or four days old, while the other appeared to have been made with a knife rather than with a stick. Inspector Saunderson found with the prisoner a knife stained with fresh blood in a dark room in which he had taken shelter after striking the deceased.

Mr. Russell, on behalf of the prisoner, urged that three or four human minds could hardly be brought to believe the evidence which contained such contradictions and discrepancies as did the evidence in this case. The dying declaration of the deceased was most clearly contradicted by the rest of the evidence in the case. The deceased stated that the stabs were given him while he was standing up, while the evidence of the witnesses contradicted him by saying that he was lying down on the ground as the stabs were delivered by the prisoner. The learned counsel's theory was that the deceased and the accused were struggling, and that while they were trying to snatch the knife one from the other, the wounds were inflicted accidentally. This theory seemed to be supported by the medical evidence, which showed that the wounds were inwards and upwards. There were two factions in the sect, the prisoner was going with a stick in his hand, it was true; but there was absolutely nothing in the case to show that he had any intention to cause grievous hurt to the deceased. The learned counsel asked the jury to come to the conclusion, if they came to an adverse verdict, that the prisoner was guilty of causing simple hurt.

The jury, after a short consultation, found the prisoner guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt and recommended him to mercy.

His Lordship entirely concurred with the verdict, and bearing in mind the recommendation to mercy, sentenced the prisoner to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

The court adjourned at 5-30 p. m. until this (Friday) morning.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

CLAIM FOR GOODS SOLD AND DELIVERED.

YESTERDAY at the Small Cause Court before Mr. W. E. Hart, the Chief Judge, Motilall Muggonlall sought to recover from Javerlall Kanayalall the sum of Rs. 540-10, being the value of certain piece-goods sold by him to the defendant. Mr. Morarjee, Pleader, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Dinshaw Davar for the defendant. The plaintiff on the 6th instant had obtained a short-date summons alleging that he was informed that the defendant had absconded from Bombay after having purchased goods on condition of paying cash for the same on delivery of the goods. Mr. Davur, for the defendant, filed an affidavit made by his client, in which he admitted the plaintiff's claim, but denied that the defendant had left the jurisdiction of the Court as falsely and maliciously alleged by the plaintiff in his affidavit. The defendant also contended that in this case no summons had been served upon him or pasted on his door; that this was not a cash transaction, but that he was in the habit of purchasing goods on credit from the plaintiff; that owing to a false rumour spread by some of the defendant's enemies in the bazaar, his creditors had stopped a large quantity of his goods while in transit to Delhi. Consequently his constituents not receiving their goods stopped payment of hoondees, and thus the defendant was unable to meet his liabilities all at once. The learned counsel further argued that the plaintiff's affidavit contained statements which the plaintiff must have known to be entirely false, as the plaintiff and other creditors of the defendant had made an application for criminal process against his client before Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who on the 6th instant investigated the matter and refused the application. At the investigation before the Chief Presidency Magistrate both plaintiff and defendant were present in Court with their respective counsel, and the plaintiff then knew that the defendant was in Bombay and had not absconded. Yet on that very day, the 6th instant, he swore an affadavit that the defendant had left the jurisdiction of the Court. The defendant must have some time to pay, as he would have had if no short-date summons was granted. His Honour passed a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, Rs. 540-10, allowing the defendant time to pay the amount within five weeks.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS ON BOARD A CUNARDER FROM LIVERPOOL TO NEW YORK.

Of all the great Atlantic steamship lines the Cunard still stands without a rival in popularity. Its steamers are not only the fastest, but excel all in comfort and general attendance. Life on board one of these floating palaces is not, as some may suppose, one of dull routine but full of incidents; acquaintances are quickly made, friendships are established of which many interesting tales are told in after years.

A late United States Consul, at one of the English ports, relates the following:—

"On my last voyage from England, on one of the Cunard steamers, I noticed one morning, after a few days out of port, a young man hobbling about on the upper deck, supported by crutches and seeming to move with extreme difficulty and no little pain. He was well dressed and of exceedingly handsome countenance, but his limbs were emaciated and his face sallow, which bore traces of long suffering. As he seemed to have no attendant or companion, he at once attracted my sympathies, and I went up to him as he leaned against the taffrail looking out on the foaming track which the steamer was making. 'Excuse me, my young friend,' I said, touching him gently on the shoulder, 'you appear to be hardly able or strong enough to trust yourself unattended on an ocean voyage, but if you require any assistance I shall be glad to help you.' 'You are very kind,' he replied, in a weak voice, 'but I require no present aid beyond my crutches, which enable me to pass from my stateroom up here to get the benefit of the sunshine and the sea breeze.' You have been a great sufferer, no doubt.' I said, 'and I judge that you have been afflicted with rheumatism, whose prevalence and intensity seem to be on an alarming increase both in England and America.' 'You are right,' he answered; 'I have been its victim for two years, and after failing to find relief from medical skill, have lately tried the springs of Carlsbad and Vichy; but they have done me no good, and I am now on my return home to Missouri to die, I suppose. I shall be content if life is spared me to reach my mother's presence. She is a widow, and I am her only child.' There was a pathos in this speech which affected me profoundly, and awakened in me a deeper sympathy than I had felt before. I had no words to answer him, and stood silently beside him, watching the snowy wake of the ship. While thus standing, my thoughts reverted to a child—a ten-year old boy—of a neighbour of mine, residing near my consulate residence, who had been cured of a stubborn case of rheumatism by the use of St. Jacob's Oil, and I remember the steward of the ship had told me the day before that he had cured himself of a very severe attack of the gout in New York, just before his last voyage, by the use of the remedy. I at once left my young friend and went below to find the steward. I not only found him off duty, but discovered that he had a bottle of the Oil in his locker, which he had carried across the ocean in case of another attack. He readily parted with it on my representation, and, hurrying up again, I soon persuaded the young man to allow me to take him to his berth and apply the remedy. After doing so, I covered him up snuggly in bed, and requested him not to get up until I should see him again. That evening I returned to his state-room, and found him sleeping peacefully and breathing gently. I roused him, and inquired how he felt. 'Like a new man,' he answered, with a grateful smile. 'I feel no pain, and am able to stretch my limbs without difficulty. I think I'll get up,' 'No don't get up to-night,' I said, 'but let me rub you again with the Oil, and in the morning you will be much better able to go above.' I then applied the Oil, again rubbing his knees' ankles, and arms thoroughly, until he said he felt as if he had a mustard poultice all over his body. I then left him. The next morning when I went up on deck, I found my patient waiting for me with a smiling face, *and without his crutches*. I don't think I ever felt so happy in my life. To make a long story short, I attended him closely during the rest of our voyage—some four days—applying the Oil every night, and guarding him against too much exposure to the fresh and damp spring breezes; and on landing at New York he was able, without assistance, to mount the hotel omnibus and go to the Astor House. I called on him two days later, and found him actually engaged in packing his trunk, preparatory to starting for his home that evening. With a grateful smile he welcomed me, and pointing to a box, carefully done up in thick brown paper, he said:—'That is a dozen bottles of St. Jacob's Oil, which I have just purchased from Hudnut, the chemist across the way, and I am taking them home to show my good mother what has saved her son's life and restored him to her in health. If you should ever visit Sedalia, in Missouri, I will show you a bottle of St. Jacob's Oil enshrined in a silver and gold casket, which we shall keep as an ornament, as well as a memento of our meeting on the Cunard steamer. We parted, after an hour's pleasant chat, with mutual good-will and esteem, and a few weeks afterwards I received a letter from him telling me he was in perfect health and containing many graceful expressions of his affectionate regards."

MR. F. AUSTIN, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Upper Sind Frontier, has been allowed furlough for one year.

MR. C. V. MACIVOR, Executive Engineer, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, has been granted leave for seven months, and Mr. A. S. Trevor, Executive Engineer, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, for eighteen months.

SHOLAPUR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE fourteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram taking the chair in the absence of the chairman of the Board of Directors. There were present:—Messrs. Jairam Narronjee, Veerchund Deepchund, Liladhar Jairam Narronjee, Chagonlal Narbheram, Goculdas Corjee, Cullianjee Kessowjee, Khimjee Jairam Narronjee, Thakersey Govindjee, and Vadilal Veerchund.

The directors' report was read by Ramshanker Jeenabhoy.

Your directors have much pleasure in laying before you the fourteenth report of the company with the balance sheet duly audited, showing a net profit of Rs. 1,27,988-13-6. To this should be added the balance, Rs. 1,274-0-8, brought over from the preceding year, 1887, which makes a total of Rs. 1,29,262-14-2. But Rs. 40,710 were paid away as *ad interim* dividend after the close of the first half of the year under review, so that the sum available for disposal now amounts to Rs. 88,552-14-2, and which your directors recommended should be settled as under:—(1) To be written off as depreciation, Rs. 45,000; (2) to be paid as dividend for the second half of the year, at Rs. 60 per whole share and Rs. 30 per half share, Rs. 40,

PURE PERSONALITIES.

Ex-King Milan intends to follow the example of some preceding "monarchs retired from business," and to turn auth or. After his visit to the Emperor Francis Joseph in Vienna he will go on a somewhat extended tour in the East, and will occupy his leisure hours in writing a "History of the Last Six Months of my Reign." The ex-King is desperately in want of funds. Whether he will get any profit out of the publishers is very questionable. If he wants to turn his literary gifts to profit, observes a contemporary, "why does he not apply to Mr. Knowles? That gentleman has a tenderness for royal contributors, and would doubtless be pleased to publish the ex-King's historical chapters in the *Nineteenth Century*."

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Ever since Mr. Sala's famous interview with Pigott he has been pestered with beggi rg letters, the tenor of which usually takes the inconsequent form adopted by the fraternity. Thus—"Dear Sir, I observe that you recently had an interesting interview with the late Mr. Pigott. Will you kindly lend me seven and six-pence?" Poor Pigott's personality made a curious impression on Mr. Sala, which is deepened by his death. "I am haunted by Pigott," he exclaims, when asked about the matter; and then, by way of assuring you that the visitation is not serious, he winds out a whole string of ghost stories, with a twinkle of the eye that shows that all the fun has gone out of G. A. S. yet.

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"Atlas" in the *World* tells us an amusing but rather unkind story of the late Mr. S. C. Hall:—"One of the earliest recollections of my childhood is of being taken to 'The Rosery,' afterwards called by wicked wits and artists who thought they had been fleeced 'The Roguery,' a cottage in Old Brompton then inhabited by Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall. The cottage has long since been pulled down and the pretty garden built over. Mrs. S. C. Hall died years ago, and on Saturday last her husband departed his life in his eighty-ninth year. He was a fine-looking old man, with a happy knack of pushing himself and his wares. He was said to be the original of Pecksniff, and there was not wanting those who declared that the worthy occupants of the Rosery were a couple of hypocrites and humbugs. 'I wonder,' said some one at dinner once, 'whether the Halls ever confess to each other what humbugs they are?' 'I should think,' said Dickens, who was present—'I should think that perhaps once in a year, say on Hall's birthday, they exchange a wink.'"

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Mr. Lowell has been talking with a young lady at an æsthetic "tea" at Washington about his own methods in literary work. "I am one of those men," said Mr. Lowell, "who believe in system, and who seek and utilise every moment at their command to advantage. I put aside so many hours, generally in the forenoon, for reading and writing, and try to be uninterrupted. If I am interrupted I make it up at the first leisure I can secure." "Then you are not a believer in writing by inspiration?" "Well, I don't like to commit myself positively upon that point," said Mr. Lowell; "but I do know that steady, hard, and continuous work has been my reliance during a somewhat varied life."

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Lord Denman is the most unfortunate of unappreciated geniuses. Who is there that does not lament the flood of talk inside and outside Parliament? Yet when Lord Denman moved the second reading of his Bill to curtail speeches, it was rejected last night without a division. The same fate befell his Women's Suffrage Bill, although Lord Salisbury expressed a personal opinion in favour of its principle. Then the Lord Chancellor moved the appointment of a Committee to consider his Land Transfer Bill, and the Lords rose after sitting only twenty-five minutes. Certainly there is not much need for curtailing speeches in the Lords.

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Sir Lepel Griffin says that torture is practised in several native Indian States, though they are under the supervision of the British Government. Sir Lepel Griffin ought to know, remarks a London contemporary, for he has had as much experience of the ways of native Courts as any member of the Civil Service. And he was, but quite recently, the chief representative of England in the very part of India—Central India—where the native chiefs are least interfered with, at any rate as regards the domestic economy of their territories.

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But if what Sir Lepel says is true, it adds, it is high time that these offending chiefs should be invited to follow the example of a great chief over whom Russia keeps watch. This is the Ameer of Bokhara who has just abolished torture in his dominions. This is all the more significant, because, until the advent of the Russians, Bokhara was noted throughout Central Asia for its fiendish treatment of law-breakers. The present Ameer is a Russophil, and he is as humane as if he were an ordinary European.

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Miss Florence Warden, the well-known authoress of "The House on the Marsh" and other novels, has had a curiously chequered career. Left at an early age dependent upon her own exertions, she started as a governess. But she soon tired of uncongenial drudgery, and took to the stage, her first appearance in town being at the Haymarket, then under the Bancroft *regime*. There she appeared with credit in several of their productions, and it was whilst playing at the Haymarket that "The House on the Marsh" was published, and its great success determined her future course. So tremendous a hit did it make that Mr. Stevens, the proprietor of the *Family Herald*, very generously sent her a cheque for a large amount over and above the price originally agreed to. Upon leaving the Haymarket, Miss Warden for some two years toured with a version of her novel. Now she has given up acting and settled down to steady literary work.

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It is not generally known that the American game of base-ball, now exciting so much interest, is practically the game of old English rounders developed by Mr. Henry Chadwick, the half-brother of Sir Edwin Chadwick, into the national game of Yankee-Land. Having lost his two sons in a New York epidemic, Mr. Henry Chadwick, worn out with grief, sought relief in this game, and made it what it now is. Throughout America, he is *the* great central authority on base-ball. A few years ago, when the last team was over in England Sir Edwin told a player it was his brother who had invented the game. "Then you are the brother of a great man, Sir," was the reply. Sir Edwin is 90 years of age, and hopes to work for four more years.

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Mr. James Payn, the well-known novelist, once, and once only, delivered himself of a sermon. It was in this wise:—Payn was up in London on leave of absence from the Military Academy, Woolwich, and had spent all his money. He was bound to be back at the Academy that night, and hardly felt disposed to tramp it to Woolwich. A happy idea struck him—he would preach a sermon, and make a collection afterwards. Improvising a pulpit out of an old chair lying *perdu* in Clare Market, he held forth, and was rewarded for his pains with ten times the amount of his fare to Woolwich. It is said that the success of that sermon first suggested to the young cadet that he had a turn for fiction.

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Henri Rocheford, the French revolutionary journalist, has hit upon an original idea, inculcating the principles of the revolution by means of the stage. Rochefort's idea is to have a Theatre of the Revolution in Paris on whose stage shall be set forth the terrible scenes of '89. Furthermore, the atrocities perpetrated by the burgeoisie and the capitalists upon the people will be illustrated to admiring audiences of the proletariat. In this novel theatre there will be no such thing as payment required. The democracy will be on the "free list."

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When people began to take offence at Zola's realistic writings, Ulbach was the first who dared to bell the cat. He denounced "L'Assommoir" as a production from the lower regions: and Zola in retaliation favoured Ulbach's novels with a page of scathing criticism in "Les Romancierer Naturalistes." Ulbach remarked to Daudet, after this, that Zola was a hedgehog, whom it was well not to touch. "You exaggerate," replied Daudet; "Zola is simply a cactus of Provence that has sprung up between the paving-stones of Paris."

***

Mr. Arthur Walter, who, it is surmised, will soon replace Mr. J. C. Macdonald in the management of the *Times*, is a young man of prepossessing appearance. His baldness makes him look older than he really is. A rim of yellowish, brown hair, and a thickish moustache of the same colour, are the only hirsutical adornment to a well-shaped, vigorous-seeming head, and an intelligent countenances. Mr. Walter, junior, has been one of the most regular attendants in Court during the trial. Very often he sat beside Mr. Davitt. His succession to the managership is not the thought of yesterday. It is an old one. And there are reasons for believing that if Mr. Walter, junior, had been in Mr. Macdonald's position, the *Times* would never have been stultified by Pigott.

When the 18th Hussars come out this cold weather they will go to Mhow and take over the horses of the 5th Lancers who will move up and take over the horses of and relieve the 8th Hussars at Meerut.

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ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

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(Dr. Kirby's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
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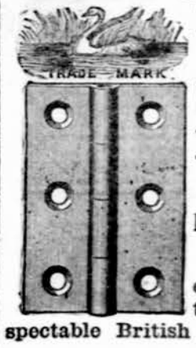

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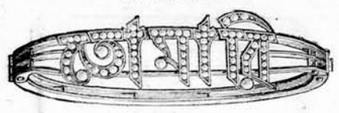

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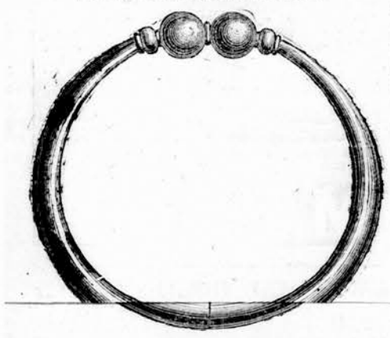

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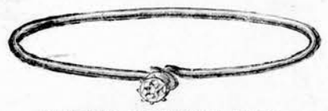

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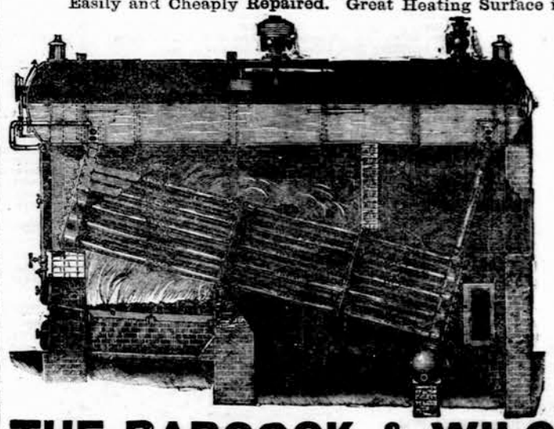

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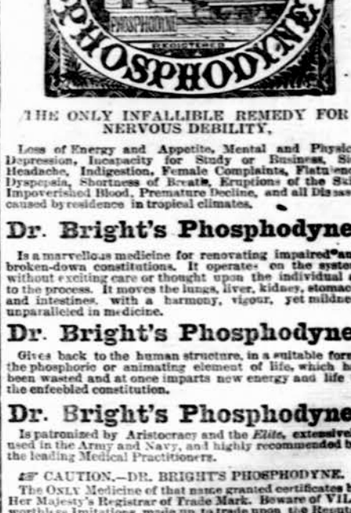

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